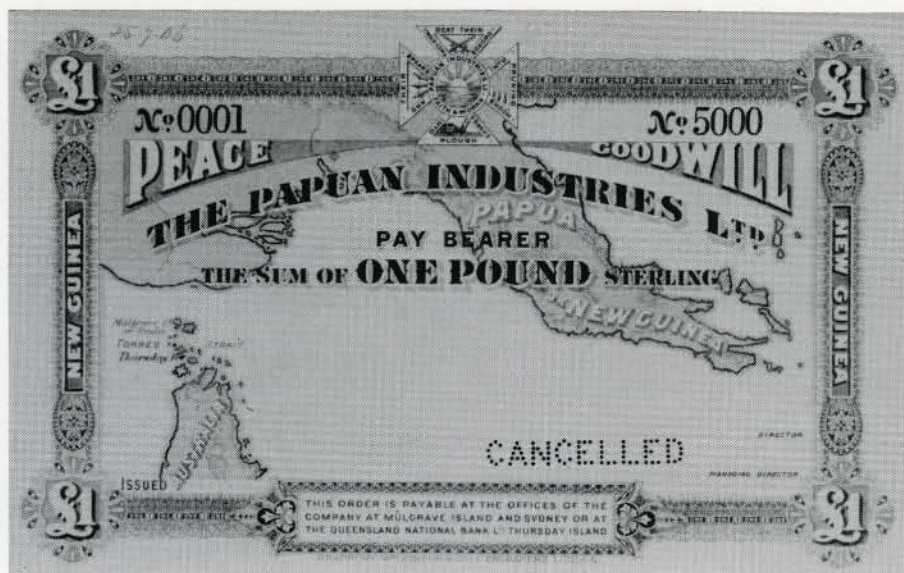


International Bank Note Society Journal



The Bank Notes of Papua New Guinea
Part I — The Pre-Independence Years

Volume 31, No. 2, 1992

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The *I.B.N.S. Journal* is published quarterly by the International Bank Note Society, a non-profit educational society, and is distributed free of charge to its members. Founded in 1961, the Society now has a membership of approximately 1500, with representation in over 80 countries.

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I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 31, No. 2, 1992

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President's Message

In this my first message as your President I would like to express my sincere thanks to you, the members, for electing me. As has happened so often in the past, it was, for the three highest offices, at least, an uncontested election. One can only speculate as to the reasons for this. Perhaps it was because no one else wanted the job. Having worked quite closely with the last five Presidents and being quite familiar with the demands placed upon them, I certainly can understand why. Your society is not something that "just happens." Good, hard-working dedicated people giving freely of their time and energy, all-too-often without recognition, much less thanks, *make* it happen. It is to the many such people who have made I.B.N.S. what it is today, not least among whom is my able predecessor, Colin Narbeth, that we all owe a great debt of gratitude. So while it would be presumptuous of me to think that becoming your President via an uncontested election has vested me with any sort of "mandate," the legacy of service and of excellence which I have inherited sets a standard which will be difficult to meet. To you, the members, I make but one promise: I shall do my best. And of you, I make but one request: get involved, in whatever way brings you the most satisfaction, in *your* I.B.N.S. and do what you can to help make it even better.

Clyde M. Reedy, President

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Editor's Column

At last year's meeting of the I.B.N.S. board (Memphis) it was suggested that several people, including the editor, present annual reports. This is my first such report. In short, I believe that the *Journal* is doing well and I find that I enjoy working on it.

With this issue the *Journal* moves to 48 pages. As an alternative I considered but have rejected for now the notion of publishing six issues per year. The turn-around time would be too tight I believe.

This increase in the number of pages is due to three factors. The number of quality articles that are coming in is creating a backlog; currently this is occurring at a rate that is somewhat greater than the number of pages we can publish. (It is interesting to note that several articles are arriving on computer disks - we can handle most any word processing program; the easiest for me is any version of WordPerfect.) Secondly, my able associates at Coe College are able to prepare, in a timely way, the required number of pages. Thirdly, I believe that the membership will enjoy more pages per issue.

The *I.B.N.S. Journal Index* is ready for publication. This was prepared by our European Librarian, Michael Turner, and has been set for publication by my people at Coe College. I think Mike did a heck of a good job and believe that the members will have a really useful index. It is current through Volume 30 #4. To obtain a copy for free simply write to me (address is to the right).

For those interested in financial matters the *Journal* preparation (typing, half-tones, typesetting, and page layout) costs were as follows for the past year:

Volume	Cost
30.2	\$ 1268.89
30.3	1317.36
30.4	1722.73
31.1	1122.43

The above doesn't include the printing and mailing costs incurred by General Secretary Milan Alusic in Racine. I also incurred a few incidental expenses summing to \$381.36 over the past year and I received \$250 from the Society as an honorarium.

Of course, if you have questions or comments please feel free to discuss them with me.

Steve Feller, Editor

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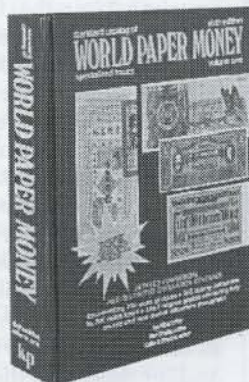
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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Would you allow me to enlist the help of the *Journal* to ask members worldwide if any have come across a pair of long-lost notes?

The following events took place in 1954 when my good friend Peter Pickup was assistant purser on a Shaw Savill line ship "Dominion Monarch" sailing between England, Australia and New Zealand.

On one of these voyages, when the ship called at Auckland, it was Peter's job to pay the crew in local currency for their shore leave in New Zealand. This involved a prompt visit to the bank upon docking to obtain the necessary New Zealand currency.

In the cash collected were several sealed packages of £100 in £1 notes and, upon return to the ship, this money had to be broken down into wages for each member of the crew. During this procedure Peter noticed that in one £100 package, although it contained one hundred £1 notes, when checked against the serial numbers, there was only £99. The error lay in two notes having the same serial number. The bank note in question was the Reserve Bank of New Zealand £1 note, Pick No. 159(a) printed by Thomas de la Rue Ltd. in London.

The event caused a ripple of excitement in the purser's office so the two notes were exchanged and the pair retained. These were subsequently mounted, framed and hung in the purser's office.

There was sufficient local interest for the Auckland newspaper to report it under the heading "Purser Strikes a Double." The masking of the framed notes was signed by the purser's staff — chief purser Cowdray, Peter Pickup, Paul Lacey and possibly two other long-forgotten names.

Peter Pickup completed his tour with the "Dominion Monarch" in September 1954 and transferred to another ship. When he left, the framed bank notes were still on the wall in the purser's office.

Thirty-eight years later Peter, now retired, divides his time between Australia, the U.S. and Europe and often wonders what happened to those two notes.

He has asked for my help in putting the question to I.B.N.S. members to see whether any dealer or collector has come across them. Whilst he has no right of ownership, he would be most interested to hear where they eventually ended up. Should the present owner be prepared to part with them at a reasonable price, Peter would be interested to buy them for sentimental reasons. If anyone has come across them, Peter and I would be interested to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

JR Welby, I.B.N.S. #2069

Rockshaw Cottage

Springbottom Lane

Bletchingley

Surrey RH1 4QZ England UK

Dear Editor:

Classification and Arrangement of Notes

Although I am a recently joined member of I.B.N.S., I have collected paper money for years. I keep my collection in an arrangement that makes sense to me. Though even my own collection is not kept in an order entirely consistent for all countries, it is much more so than the order in the Pick catalog, and I would like to put forth some suggestions for consideration.

The Pick catalog is a valuable reference. Nothing else is so comprehensive, and therefore listings of notes for sale, etc. tend to be in Pick catalog order. However, it is woefully inconsistent. If

one assumes that a small-letter suffix denotes a minor variant and a new number denotes a new design, how can anyone explain the difference in treatment between St. Helena 7a/7b and 6/9? The difference is identical: the correction of the spelling of one word with otherwise no other changes, and it is even the correction of the same word in the same place. A truly consistent scheme should define what are major and minor changes, and use the same notation with any significance consistently.

The chronological sequencing in Pick sometimes causes an ordering that is not as useful as an ordering by denomination and/or design. In the case of Egypt, for example, some of the most recent listings are hard to find because denominations were not all changed at the same time. A collection arranged by denomination wanders about in the sequence of Pick numbers.

Whether to group by design or by denomination poses some problems. In the case of Colombia, design changes occurred at different times for different denominations, and in my collection I group all 1-peso notes together, all 2-pesos, etc. On the other hand, in the notes of Ghana there are distinct series, and I like to keep notes of one series together. This may not be entirely consistent, but to me it makes sense.

In both cases, there are questions as to what constitutes "the same." To me, however, the 1000-sheqalim Maimonides note and the 1-new sheqel note of Israel that succeeded it are very closely related. In my collection they would be located in consecutive places even though their Pick numbers are far apart. The same applies to notes of Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil with and without overprints. In the case of Brazil, we see both types of change, so my collection runs (in Pick-number terms) 167, 177, 183, 168, 179, 184,...

Perhaps a new set of designations ought to be devised that groups notes



Face and back of New Zealand £1 note. (See letter by JR Welby above.)

more logically than Pick does. It may be that the resistance of Pick to redesignating notes may be a barrier to change, but they have changed in the past and perhaps they will again. (Of course, changing is one way of making people buy new editions).

Any changes should introduce a system that consists of indications of the following levels of note distinctions:

1. Denominations within a series: notes that clearly belong to a series should be ordered by denomination and not by when the given denomination was first issued. Changes in unit should be considered significant variations, similar to changes of issuing authority (in, say, the Bahamas) but when they can be correlated (as in Brazil and Israel) successor notes should be grouped together.

2. Minor variations should be distinguished from major ones. A change in signature or date, or a correction of a spelling, as in the St. Helena case, is certainly minor compared to a change in issuing authority or name of monetary unit. Both, however, should be treated as variations within a single theme. A significant change in design would be an even more major change.

One might use numbers like 100, 200, 300 for different series: 101, 102, 103 for different denominations within one series; 101.1, 101.2, 101.3 for major variations on one denomination; and 101.1a, 101.1b, 101.1c for minor variations. An ordering based on these numbers would make for a more logical grouping.

I think that this subject merits some discussion among the paper money collecting community.

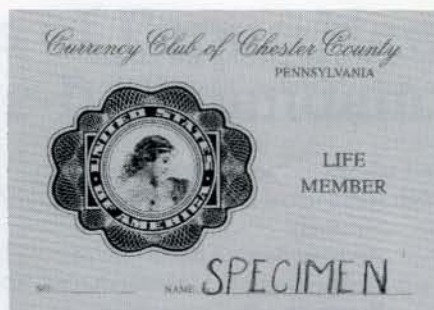
Sincerely,

Bruce R. Gilson, I.B.N.S. #5704

Dear Editor:

The Currency Club of Chester County, Pa. proudly presents its "all intaglio" life membership cards. Produced by Mike Bean, plate printer, 200 membership cards were printed. These are only for presentation to life members.

The club meets the third Thursday of each month. Membership is \$8 per year (plus \$1 for initiation) or \$50 for life membership. Applications are available from the secretary, Joyce Ann Aspen, 420 Owen Rd, West Chester, PA, 19380. U.S.A.



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All intaglio life membership cards are by Mike Bean, printed in green, seal in black, calligraphy - number and name, printed on an off-white card.

Sincerely,

Nelson P. Aspen, I.B.N.S. #3341

Dear Editor:

I have recently received the last edition of *I.B.N.S. Journal* and, as always, have read with great fascination all the articles.

As a Sephardic Jew living in Istanbul, I was especially interested in the article written by K.M. MacKenzie on the rare paper tokens used by the Jewish community in Constantinople.

I would greatly acknowledge your help in finding Mr. MacKenzie's address for further correspondence on the above topic.

My address:

Roni Rodrigue, I.B.N.S. #5467
Tahtakale, Balkapan Sok.
Balkapan Han, No. 16
Eminonu, Istanbul 34460 Turkey
Fax: 5207592

I thank you in advance for your help and cooperation.

Best regards,

Roni Rodrigue, I.B.N.S. #5467

Editor's Note: Mr. Rodrigue was put in contact with Mr. MacKenzie.

Dear Editor:

This is in reference to "Sex and Bank Notes" Vol. 30, No. 3. The observation of the palm leaves spelling out the S-E-X was in itself amusing and sufficient; the following material however contained unnecessarily explicit descriptions that have no place in the *Journal*. I can clarify my opinion in that I have in my collection the following notes with semi-nude women: German Fed. Rep. P-13 and Germany P184, as well as a piece of naughty notgeld, which I will not describe for obvious reasons stated. Have we no limits as to content in the *Journal*? I welcome others' opinions.

Charles H. Nail III

I.S.B.N. #2839

Dear Editor:

Subject: Apologies to I.B.N.S. Members with Whom I Correspond

I am addressing you a thousand apologies for not sending you the bank notes you requested. I am very sorry for this inconvenience. A series of four (4) constraints beyond my control has prevented me from my doing so. Here are the facts.

First, I sent my passport for renewal which normally takes a few days. This time I waited from March 1, 1989 to December 30, 1989 until the passport returned. But again a presidential decree has decided to change all the passports issued before June 1, 1991 into a new formula as from now until the end of 1992. Without a passport, indeed, there is no possibility for me to send or receive. The banks would not exchange anything.

Second, on July 8, 1989 the unique Bank of Development for the entire country was closed by decision of the government. This decision has created a gigantic problem for the banking system (which consists of 15 different banks). It took me four (4) months to obtain a new bank account at an international commercial bank.

Third, counterfeiting of new notes (5,000 and 10,000 only) has increased a great deal in the city. Therefore it was necessary that I slow down my collecting activities in order to proceed with care and caution.

Fourth, the West Africa Central Bank decided to stop issuing new bank notes for 1988-1990.

As a result of these difficulties, I was forced to leave you aside a little bit

without news, but I felt very sorry as you were kept waiting. I will then correct these inconveniences as soon as the situation becomes normal. Meanwhile, I beg you to accept my deep and sincere apologies.

Sincerely,

Lazare N. Kouame
I.B.N.S. #3041
09 BP. 830 Abidjan 09
Cote d'Ivoire — West Africa
Phone- 37.24.90

Dear Editor:

I am writing in protest of the way in which the I.B.N.S. election is being held.

Firstly, I have received no information on any of the candidates and I have only even heard of a handful of the names on the ballot paper.

Secondly, there are no challengers for the positions of President, 1st vice president or 2nd vice president. This makes the whole thing completely ludicrous as if you are dissatisfied with any of these candidates then the only thing you can do is not vote.

As I do not know anything about any of the candidates or can even be sure that a fair, democratic election is taking place then I can see nothing better to do than to boycott this election. I also hope that members in a similar position, of which there must be many, will do the same thing and that the people who are elected will take note of these comments and act upon them to produce a proper democratic election next time around.

Yours Sincerely,

David Droar, I.B.N.S. #5359

Dear Editor:

With reference to the essay by Lance K. Campbell "Ludendorff Spende" included in Vol. 30, Number 4, 1991, *I.B.N.S. Journal*, the very interesting article explained items I acquired some time ago, about which I could find little or no information.

The items in my collection are the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5 and 10 mark examples.

As mentioned in the final paragraph, receipt values are known for the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 3, and 10 mark denominations and now I am pleased to complete the values by the addition of a 5 mark value.

I enclose a copy of the 5 mark item, the colours of the face are as for the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 3 mark denominations, i.e., red

and black. The back is all black.

Thank you for placing one further piece in the extensive "jigsaw" of bank notes and ephemera available to collectors.

Best wishes to you and your staff for the high standard of our Journal.

Sincerely,

Anthony Beach, I.B.N.S. #4924
90 The Avenue, Moordown
Bournemouth, Dorset BH92UU
U.K.

Dear Editor:

Let me congratulate you on better and better *Journals* having a wide range of articles on bank note subjects.

Allow me to extend my heartiest congratulations to Michael Robinson I.B.N.S. #3102 for his wonderful effort on his recent paper in your *Journal* (Vol. 30, No. 4) titled "Printed and Watermark Dates on Bank of England and Government of India Notes." The effort was not only laudable, but also stupendous.

Never have I learned about Uniface notes so much as I imbibed after going through his essay. I am also thankful to him for correcting me where I went wrong in my paper in this *Journal* (Vol. 29, No. 3) on "India's Elusive Fifty Rupee Notes."

Yours faithfully,

Rointon H. Andhyarujina
I.B.N.S. LM#57

Dear Editor:

JIM or JOCK?

Acronyms have become commonplace in recent years. Many of these alphabetic abbreviations have become widely known, such as NASA or USO, but others are limited to one's specialty. Among paper money collectors, JIM is among the best known and is based on the title of my catalog which went through five editions between 1963 and 1977. I have noted the use of JIM with some amusement for the reason that when I first wrote on this series of paper money, I was undecided whether to give the title *Japanese Invasion Money* or *Japanese Occupation Currency* to the catalog. Although both may be considered correct, I thought the title I selected would "sound better." Had I decided instead on *Japanese Occupation Currency*, I imagine that instead of JIM, collectors would be applying the acronym JOCK to these notes.

Enjoy your collection,

Arlie R. Slabaugh, I.B.N.S. #2375
1025 Crozer Lane
Springfield, PA 19064 U.S.A.

Dear Editor:

Thanks for the mention in the *Best of I.B.N.S.* book in the last *Journal*. Unfortunately the Box # was incorrect.

Nice issue though!

Alfred Hortmann, I.B.N.S. #2492
Post Office Box 11874
Clayton, MO 63105 U.S.A.



Ludendorff Spende
5 Mark example

Inhaber dieser Quittung ist

Unterf. 1/1

Gummi

ber

The Bank Notes of Papua New Guinea

Part I — The Pre-Independence Years

by Donald R. Cleveland, I.B.N.S. #1655

The modern Independent State of Papua New Guinea, or PNG as it is usually abbreviated, is a developing nation of about 3.5 million people, who speak over 700 languages. Located in the Southwest Pacific, PNG is composed of the eastern half of the island of New Guinea (the other half belonging to Indonesia), and numerous smaller islands to the north and east. Port Moresby is the capital. Principal exports are copper, gold, copra, palm oil, and cocoa. Although PNG is rapidly developing self-sufficiency through its mineral resources, it is still heavily dependent on foreign aid, especially from Australia, which furnishes a significant proportion of the Government of Papua New Guinea's operating budget. Independent since 1975, the nation's greatest needs are for trained managers, skilled workers, and a road system linking the major population centers of northern New Guinea with the South Coast and Port Moresby. Official languages are English, Motu, and Pidgin, the latter enjoying the widest distribution.

Although known to Chinese and Arab fishermen for many hundreds of years, New Guinea history began with its discovery by the Portuguese in 1512, and its independent rediscovery again in 1527. Spain, as part of its partitioning of the world in the 16th Century, claimed New Guinea in 1545, but did not establish a colony there. The island was again reclaimed by the Dutch in 1828, but they were able to maintain their claim on only the western half.

The first permanent European settlement in New Guinea was established by Lutheran missionaries from Germany on the northern coast of New Guinea in 1884. Soon after, the northeastern quadrant of New Guinea and other nearby islands were officially claimed and administered by Germany. That same year, the southeast shore was surveyed by John Moresby, an English explorer.

In response to pressures from the then colony of Queensland (now a state of Australia), the colonists of which were becoming concerned about Germany's presence on their doorstep, the British claimed the south-east quadrant of New Guinea in mid-1884 to prevent all of the eastern half of the island from falling into German hands — a development that would have been strategically unacceptable to the Australian colonies.

To bolster the British claim, English missionaries established the first British colony in 1885 on Yule Island, a small island which they still administer about 120 miles (200 kms) west of modern Port Moresby.

The introduction of money in the modern sense into the region that now makes up PNG followed the same basic pattern as that of most areas occupied by European

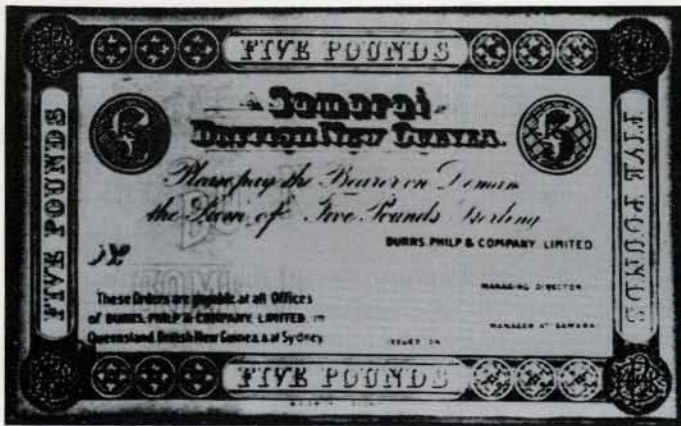
powers in the 19th Century; i.e., the first circulating money consisted of whatever settlers brought with them. This was followed by local issues, then the more tightly controlled circulation of the currency of the administering government, and, finally, independence and the new nation's own coins and bank notes.

The first paper money known to have been sent to New Guinea specifically for use in the colony was Reichsbank noten (imperial bank notes) and imperial treasury notes of the type used in Germany, 1874 - 1914 (Pick 1 - 46). The bank notes were released in Rabaul, which had become the colonial capital of German New Guinea. Until then, money from many parts of the world, mostly coins, circulated amongst the small colonial population. The Melanesian native population, however, continued to use traditional currency — mostly shells, pigs, and trade items. In 1903, Germany outlawed primitive currency as a legal tender, although it circulates to this day in some of the more remote parts of PNG.

In 1891, Burns, Philp and Company established trading stores in Port Moresby and Samarai. A year later, in response to need and demand, the company ordered one and five pound uniface bank notes from the Sydney printer W.E. Smith. These notes, payable in British currency, were issued in Port Moresby and Samarai in 1893, and circulated until their withdrawal in 1911. A total of five thousand pounds were issued in Samarai (located at the tip of the "boot" of eastern New Guinea), an important resupply and coaling station for ships of the day. The amount issued in Port Moresby is not known. The one pound notes were red-brown with a light blue underprint. The five pounds were blue with a light red underprint.



Port Moresby One Pound Note



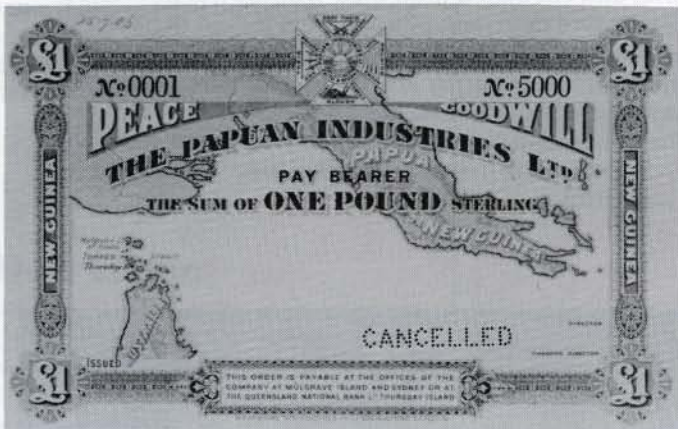
Samarai Five Pounds Note

Bank of New South Wales, One Pound Note.
Photo courtesy of Westpac Bank, Sydney

In 1904, control of British New Guinea was passed to the state of Queensland in Australia. In 1905, Queensland passed it to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

For reasons that have now appears lost, an organization called Papuan Industries Ltd. had some 5000 uniface bank notes printed in 1906. These attractive blue-on-white notes, depicting a map of Papua, were never released. One, serial number 0001/5000, surfaced in a Christie's auction in London on 3 October 1985, where it brought 972 pounds.

On 10 May 1910, the Bank of New South Wales (BNSW), headquartered in Sydney, opened a branch in Port Moresby. On 15 June 1910, it opened a second branch in Samarai. From the first day until 30 June 1911, the BNSW issued bank notes in its own name



Papuan Industries Ltd. One Pound Note.
Printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. for use by missionaries,
there is no known record of these bank notes
having been placed into circulation.

of 1, 5, 10, and 20 pound denominations. (The one pound, listed as Pick-A5 in Volume II of the Sixth Edition of *The Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* should more properly appear in Volume I.) All were payable at Port Moresby and issue information was entered on the Port Moresby register, including the notes released in Samarai. According to bank records, numbers issued were:

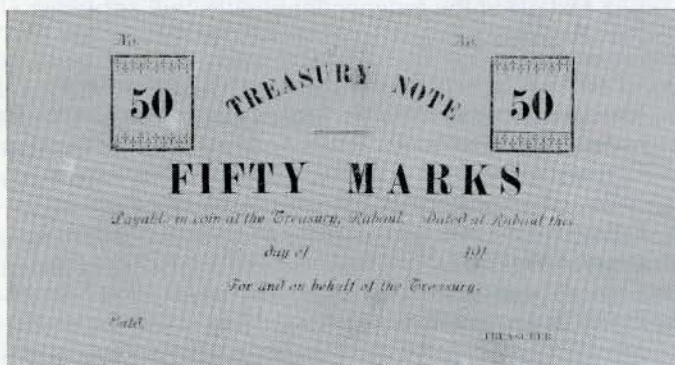
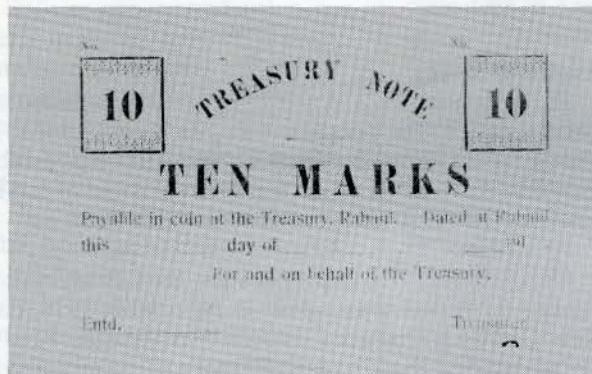
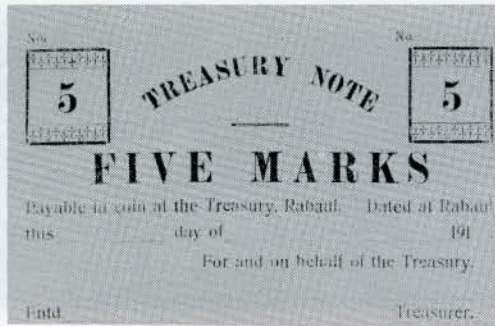
Denomination	Issued	Dated	Serial Numbers
1 Pound	1,500	1 May.1910	Included below
1 Pound	4,500	1 June.1910	88001 - 94000
5 Pounds	700	1 May 1910	33001 - 33700
10 Pounds	300	1 May 1910	701 - 1000
20 Pounds	191	1 May 1910	10810 - 11000

Except for 20 of the one pound notes, all the other notes issued were apparently redeemed. Bank records also indicate that 2000 of the one pound notes and 200 of the five pound notes were signed, but not issued. After the Australian Government passed the Australian Notes Act 1910 and the Bank Notes Tax Act, it became uneconomical for Australian private banks to issue bank notes and, as these acts applied to Papua as well, notes issued there were withdrawn from circulation.

At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, an Australian Expeditionary Force, under the command of Colonel William Holmes, was sent to Rabaul to occupy it for the Allies. The German colony capitulated to the Australians on 17 September 1914. As the occupation force had little money, Holmes requested and received from Australian authorities permission to issue special "Treasury Notes" to meet immediate local expenses. Crudely printed on a German press using a mixture of black shoe polish and red ink, and whatever paper Col. Holmes' troops could get their hands on (including newsprint, bags, envelopes, etc.), notes of 5, 10, 20, and 50 marks were issued, dated 14 October 1914. On 5 November 1914, 100 mark notes were also produced. According to the *Australian Coin Review* of December 1986, the notes were denominated in marks because the expeditionary force was "to effect an occupation, not an annexure."

The exchange rate for the emergency currency was pegged at one mark equals one Australian shilling. The total issue was 52,000 marks, or 2,600 Australian pounds. Used for only a few weeks, most of these notes were cancelled on 31 December 1914. Listed in Pick as German New Guinea 1 - 5, these notes should more properly carry an "M" prefix in the catalog, with listing in the Australia section. All are very rare.

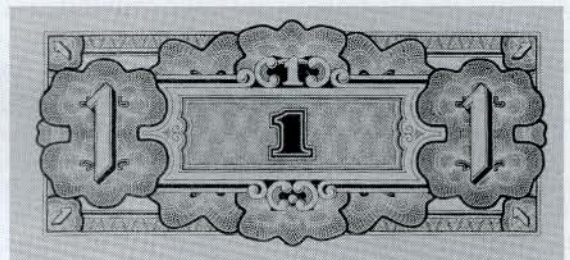
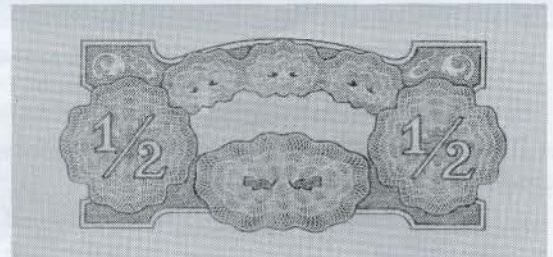
As the war in Europe continued, Australia's occupation of German New Guinea became more permanent. In



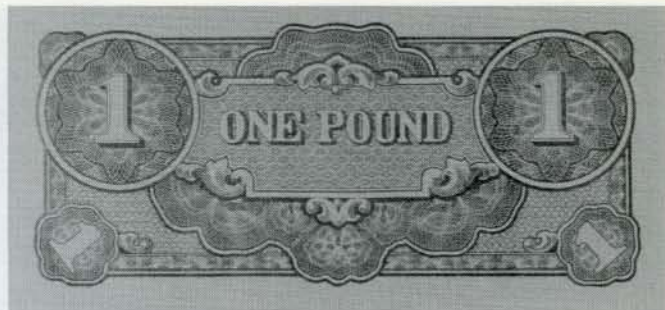
Issued for emergency use in German New Guinea
by occupying Australian forces. Used only 78 days,
All examples are rare.

June 1916, the Australian Government issued regulations prohibiting the import of German currency. When it became clear that the region would not revert back to German control, the Australian Government demonetized the German currency in use in December 1920 and substituted Australian (although German coins continued to be accepted by most of the inhabitants of the area until well into the 1930s). In 1921 the League of Nations formally mandated German New Guinea to Australia as a Trust Territory.

Australian currency was used in all of PNG until 1942. On 8 March 1942, the Japanese attacked, captured and occupied most of what had been German New Guinea, establishing their headquarters in the old German capital of Rabaul. During their occupation, the Japanese introduced their own currency with denominations in Australian units (listed in Pick as Oceania 1 - 4). This money



Japanese Invasion Money for Papua New Guinea
and the Solomon Islands



Japanese Invasion Money — One Pound

was also used in the Solomon Islands. Amounts issued (including the Solomons) were:

Denomination	Number Issued
1/2 Shilling	96.0 million
1 Shilling	10.4 million
10 Shillings	26.5 million
1 Pound	32.2 million

Replicas of three of these notes are known. One story about the origin of the replicas is that in 1943, the Australian Government, in an attempt to debase the Japanese currency, smuggled large amounts of counterfeit half shilling, one shilling, and one pound notes into Japanese controlled areas. According to Pick, these are identifiable as being on poor grades of paper with weak watermarks. Assuming the Australians did issue counterfeits (and corroborating evidence is lacking), then one has to wonder why the fake bank notes are so crude. A government effort should have been able to turn out better replicas.

Another (more likely) story is that the replicas were printed after the war to help fill the demand by returning soldiers for souvenirs. Whatever the origin of the replicas, Japanese-made currency was in use in Papua New Guinea until 1944, when the allied offensive was able to drive the Japanese from the Southern Pacific.

After the Japanese were driven out of PNG, Australian pounds were again used throughout Papua New Guinea, until Australia changed to decimal currency on 14 February 1966. The Australian dollars and cents were the last pre-independence currency to circulate in PNG (Pick

Australia 37-47).

In November 1973, Australia granted domestic self-government to the peoples of Papua New Guinea. The Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation was established in April 1974, when it took over most of the PNG assets of the Australian Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

On 19 April 1975, in preparation for full independence which was to come on 16 September 1975, Papua New Guinea introduced its own currency, the Kina (coins divided the kina into 100 toea — pronounced toy-uh). Details of the independent issues will appear in Part II of this article.

Acknowledgments: Special thanks to Mr. Lamak Katit, Manager, Currency Division, Bank of Papua New Guinea, for his help. Mr. Clive Smith, Senior Archivist, Westpac Banking Corporation; the staff of the Port Moresby office of Burns, Philp and Company; and collector/dealer John Pettit in Sydney for the photographs of the Australian emergency issues. Also, W.J.D. Mira, author of "Why not Papua New Guinea?", Australian Coin Review, December 1986; Kazuya Fujita, "Japanese Military Currency," World Coin News, 10 July 1979; O.S. Pidgeon and D.L. Toule, editors, Banking and Finance in Papua New Guinea, Bank of Papua New Guinea; and Col. Joseph Boling for advice and editing help. "Pick Numbers" used are from the "Standard Catalog of World Paper Money," Sixth Edition, Volume Two, by Albert Pick; Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin.

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Part II of this article will be presented in the next issue of *The I.B.N.S. Journal*



Replica of Japanese Invasion Money — One Pound

Note the difference between the one and the surrounding seal of this example and the genuine bank note at the top of this page.

Simon Bolivar On Early North American Notes

By Richard Rosenman, I.B.N.S.#2244

Vignettes drawn from portraits of Simon Bolivar appear on bank notes very early in the nineteenth century. Most of these bank notes are issues of the countries that he helped to free from the Spanish colonial rule, or that he helped to create from the shambles of the disintegrating empire. It is by way of an understandable homage to this perceived "father of the country," and by way of gratitude for his undisputable hand in winning their independence, that Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador placed his portrait on their currencies many times in the last 150 years. It is less well known, however, that some decidedly non-Bolivarian Latin American countries similarly honored Bolivar. Neither Nicaragua nor Argentina had particularly close emotional links with the Venezuelan national hero, both countries' sons shed blood in the same enterprise of overthrowing Spain and both have their own autochthonous heroes, who earned their own standing in history and a place in their own iconography. It is surprising then, that both of these countries did display on some occasions the likeness of Bolivar on their bank notes. Of the two, Argentina is the more interesting case, for it is the only country that honored Bolivar while he was still alive in so singular a manner, and did it in such a curious and perhaps unintended way. The story of how this happened would have remained a mere isolated curiosity, not worth focusing upon, had not the massive sale of the archives of the American Bank Note Company opened the doors to new sources of information and brought to light some unknown, unpublished and completely unexpected early North American notes with a vignette of Simon Bolivar.

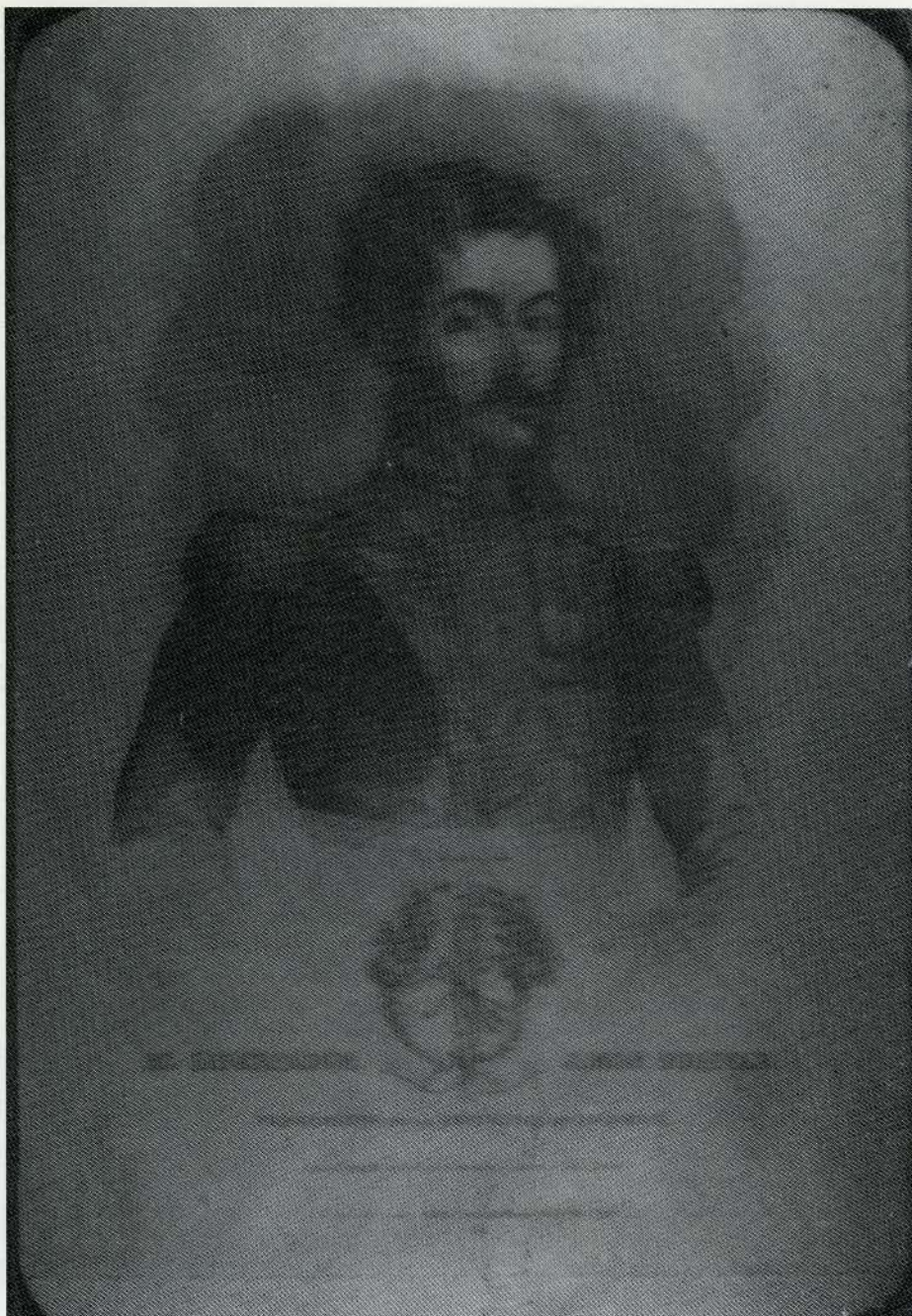
Even though it was known to collectors in Argentina, the existence of the Argentine notes was noted by the collecting fraternity outside of the country of issue only a short time ago. At that time Pick still had not included them in his book and the exhaustive study of Argentine paper money of the nineteenth century—*Papel Moneda Nacional Argentino y Bonairenses Siglo XIX 1813-1897*, by Osvaldo J. Nusdeo and Pedro D. Conno - that appeared in Buenos Aires, was known outside of Argentina to but a handful of collectors or dealers interested in the series and familiar with the Spanish language. The important Argentine collections and museums that hold extant examples of these notes were not forthcoming with the information. For some time I had been hearing persistent rumors about the existence of Argentine notes with the vignettes of Bolivar and Washington before I finally saw three one peso notes illustrated in *Lansa Journal* No.13 of 1980. The article by Cesar Ferrai was illustrated with the examples from the collection of Jose Marco del Pont, the Argentine numismatist. It was surprising to see the unlikely duo of Venezuelan and a North American national heroes sharing the same bank note, issued, moreover, by a country that has its own heroes and is in no way indebted to either Simon Bolivar or George Washington. Soon thereafter, in quick succession I saw an actual note and was introduced to the above mentioned book by my friend Louis Hudson. Any lingering doubts were dissipated forever. The notes turned out to be much more interesting than anyone could have imagined. The higher values sported vignettes drawn from the North American history, among them the vignettes of such unlikely subjects as

William Penn or Marquis de Lafayette, familiar perhaps in Philadelphia but doubtfully so in Buenos Aires of the 1820's.

How Did This Happen?

Ever since 1813 the news about the military exploits of Simon Bolivar in Venezuela kept exciting the imagination of the European friends and sympathizers of the cause of Latin American independence, especially those in France and England. In Paris in 1813 and 1814 a group of these friends had published a portrait of Bolivar, which went on to circulate widely among the Venezuelan patriots in the Antilles and the Americas. In 1815 the same etching appeared in London where it also helped to unite those interested in liberty and independence for the Spanish Americas. This etching was never identified with any surviving today and is known only through indirect references to it. By the year 1817, Simon Bolivar's fame had spilled beyond the confines of his continent and had made him an object of wide admiration and curiosity. His images multiplied to keep pace with his renown. Artists and engravers in London, Paris and Washington were producing countless copies of his likeness to satisfy the demand.

One of the several artists who had a profound influence on the way we perceive Bolivar's visage today was the Bogota painter Pedro Jose Figueroa. Even though some of his work was based on the popular etchings done from a drawing by the Englishman Bate, he also had access to Bolivar in person and starting in 1819 sketched him in life several times. One of Figueroa's oil portraits was given by Bolivar to judge John B. Prevost, at the time



An etching of Simon Bolivar, 1825

the consul of United States in Lima. An etching of Bolivar, based on the Prevost painting, was published by S.C. Atkinson in Philadelphia in 1825. It was engraved by C.G. Childs. Today the Prevost oil is lost but some specimens of the etching survive and one of them illustrates this article. The Childs' portrait must have been very popular because two printings were necessary to satisfy the demand. The demand was so great, in fact, that a year later, in 1826, also in

Philadelphia, J.B. Longacre, another engraver who was to become a bank note printer, published another Bolivar portrait somewhat similar to Childs'.

As a curious aside, Francis Martin Drexel, born in Austria, a musician and a self-taught painter, took copies of Longacre's work from Philadelphia to South America when he went there in search of adventure. Drexel's fascination with South America lasted full four years. He travelled widely and produced

over two hundred paintings and miniatures, principally portraits, among which were several important ones of Bolivar. When he finally settled down, it was back in Philadelphia, whence he began his journey. There he founded a banking institution known then as Drexel, Morgan and Company.

Childs' etching bears the following inscription: "Engraved from the original portrait presented by Bolivar to Judge Prevost", and it is dated May 9th, 1825.

In 1825 the Argentinian "Banco de Buenos Ayres" decided to prepare a new issue of bank notes designed to replace by 1827 the notes and obligations then in circulation. (For details of the economic and political climate of Argentina at that time the reader should refer to the article by Cesar Ferrai "Creation of the First Bank in Argentina", in the *Lansa Journal* No.13, 1980.)

The bank signed a contract with Fairman, Draper, Underwood and Co. (FDU) of Philadelphia, a company of engravers and printers founded only two years before but already printing notes for a variety of American banks, called today "obsolete." Most of the principals of printing houses were engravers, some quite renowned. Gideon Fairman was already recognized as an engraver of excellent portraits, among which were two of George Washington taken from the Stuart painting. Fairman was not unique; Philadelphia was the de facto center of engraving arts, drawing talent from around the world and especially from England, and recognized even as far away as Buenos Aires.

In the early 1820s the designs of notes were still relatively simple; emphasis was placed on devices to discourage counterfeiters. The fashion for vignettes had not turned yet to those allusive to the locality or the name of the bank. FDU's vignette files abounded with the likenesses of famous persons of local or international interest. The choice of vignettes may seem strange to us today: classic, universally recognized figures coupled with local, definitely long forgotten



One Peso, El Banco de Buenos Ayres

luminaries. Some vignettes such as of Washington, Franklin, William Penn or the Marquis de Lafayette required no name because they were well known to North Americans of the 1820s. Others had the names included for general enlightenment; among those were Walter Raleigh (spelled, or misspelled, "Ralegh"), Columbus, Andrew Jackson, General Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, John Adams, Charles Thompson, and General Bolivar. Most of these vignettes appeared many times over on the notes printed by FDU, and when this firm metamorphosed into its next reincarnation some of the vignettes continued to be used by the new firm.

When FDU designed the notes for the "Banco de Buenos Ayres" they used the vignettes of Bolivar, Washington, Penn, Franklin and Lafayette. Bolivar and Washington were used together on four values, Washington alone on one, and Lafayette, Franklin and Penn once each on two different values. The overall designs of the notes for Argentina differ little from some of the notes that FDU printed for local banks; the same vignettes of people or allegorical groups appear in different arrangements or combinations on the notes of Argentina or of the United States, whether or not they are appropriate. It speaks well for efficiency; little for creativity.

The vignette of Bolivar, which is the one that interests us in this article, is clearly based on the Childs' portrait. If the intention was to use a portrait allusive to South America it seems to have been a logical choice, especially since the engraving had been published only recently and was probably the only

known representation of Bolivar in Philadelphia. Whether the decision to use the vignette of Bolivar was a local decision or imposed by the Argentine clients, is difficult to say. The former may be true; in the Philadelphia of the 1820s Bolivar symbolized South America and was the best known South American personality. The latter is also possible in view of the then current infatuation of the people of Buenos Aires with the military hero. Gabriel Renee Moreno describes the scene in his "Ayacucho in Buenos Aires" (1825), after the news of the outcome of the battle of Ayacucho, where Sucre and Bolivar scored a decisive victory over the Spanish on December 9th, 1824, was received:

"On the night of the 22nd there was a presentation in the theatre Argentina, which was preceded by the national anthem, among shouts of "viva" to the homeland, to Bolivar, to Sucre; an official was applauded when he read an official bulletin; the balconies were adorned with white and blue flags, a military band played in the street in front of the theatre. The enthusiasm did not abate for several weeks. Parades, caravans of youths of all social classes marched to the beat of lively music, calling for long life for the homeland, and for the victors of Ayacucho. A portrait of Bolivar was paraded in the streets, lit by torches at night. 'For a whole month'-related General Las Heras- there were unending parties and celebrations. At the end I had to stop this general delirium by a decree'." (Quoted by Francisco A. Encina in his *Bolivar/Emancipacion de Quito y Alto y Bajo Peru*).

This explosion of popular enthusiasm for Simon Bolivar was never

to repeat and it was the only period in the continent's history when parochial considerations were put aside and the heady exaltation of new freedom and fresh beginning made the citizens of the continent forget momentarily the regional differences and grievances. It coincided with the negotiations with FDU and could have influenced the directors of the bank.

All this speculation notwithstanding, the inclusion of typically North American vignettes was most likely FDU's routine decision, because such a thing would hardly be requested by an Argentine bank, and the distances involved were a real obstacle to any consultation. No matter who was responsible for the decision, the fact remains that the vignettes did appear on the notes and that the notes did circulate. That tells us something sobering about the past: petty nationalism was mostly absent and great statesmen, heroes and liberators could be admired by all, regardless of their nationality or origin, the aspiration for freedom and independence being frontierless and universal. It is hard to envision something like this happening today when chauvinism is exploited in a routine way and representations of leaders are no longer symbols of ideals, but of ideologies.

The North American Connection

Fairman, Draper, Underwood and Co. was only one firm of many in a chain of name changes and transformations that culminated in 1858 in their amalgamation with others into one large company, the American Bank Note Company (ABNC). Until being taken over recently, ABNC printed bank notes for most of the countries of Latin America. Their immense files of thousands of proofs, trial runs and vignettes were unavailable for the scrutiny by all outsiders, shielded from the eyes of collectors as well as researchers. These could only speculate about what unpublished treasures were hermetically hidden away during the more than a century and a half. One of the more obvious questions I asked myself was: if George Washington made an appearance on

Argentine bank notes, would it be fair to suppose that Simon Bolivar appeared on the notes of the United States, if they were printed by the same company? This question was answered affirmatively only when the ABNC archives were made public in the course of the sale.

In the almost hundred examples of FDU's production of obsolete bank notes printed for most of the States of the Union, only three types of bank notes or demand notes were found with the Childs/Fairman vignette of Simon Bolivar - two of them unique and one in three specimens. They are all uniface and undated. The only assumption that can be made about the date of printing is that they were made between 1825, the year of Childs's engraving, and 1828, when FDU was transformed into a new company: Draper, Underwood and Co.—The banknote is "Philadelphia Bank", \$5;

-the demand notes are: "The Kensington Bank, in the county of Philadelphia", \$50, and "The Newport Bank" in Newport, Rhode Island, \$5.

All three examples were previously unpublished, are unlisted in Haxby, and, of course, all are proofs that were proposed but rejected and never printed for circulation. With the discovery of these three previously unknown notes bearing the vignette of Simon Bolivar, the number of countries that are known to have used his portrait on bank notes has increased to seven. These are Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, the USA, and Venezuela.

(I received invaluable help from Herb and Martha Schingoethe of Aurora, Illinois, James Lamb of Christie's, New York, and Harold Strom of Toronto. My special thanks to all of them.)



Philadelphia Bank essay for 5 dollars



Kensington Bank essay for 50 dollars



Newport Bank essay for five dollars

NOTICE

Pursuant to the I.B.N.S. bylaws, the Executive Board has voted to expel the following for violation of the code of ethics:

William Ulrich, LM-46

Knight Roman, #4824

Simon Abourjeily, #4969

Channel Island Update The Reduced Size Notes of the States of Jersey and Guernsey

by Francis Thornton, I.B.N.S. #1840

As is the case with many modern bank note issues, the States of Jersey and Guernsey, which have their own distinctive currency issues, have introduced slightly smaller size notes.

Jersey introduced its issue in 1989 with a new design featuring Norman Hepple's portrait of H M Queen Elizabeth II and the introduction of a £50 note to the existing £1, £5, £10, £20 series. This issue features new prefix letters, AC, and the signature of the treasurer to the States of Jersey, Leslie May. The face incorporates birds and flowers of the island into the existing basic design. The back of the new £50 note illustrates Government House. The following sizes apply to the various denominations: £1, 65x128mm; £5, 70x135mm; £10, 75x142mm; £20, 80x149mm and £50, 85x156mm.

The above paved the way for the introduction of smaller Guernsey notes, with the introduction of the £5 note on June 7, 1990. The smaller £1 and £20 issues were introduced a year later on July 25, 1991. No doubt one can look forward to the introduction of a smaller £10 note when the States treasury and banking expediency deem it necessary.

At first glance, the new Guernsey currency issues are basically the existing design reduced in proportion to the reduction in overall size of the notes. However, closer examination reveals other small but subtle changes in the design. Some of the changes, considering the bank notes in the sequence of their introductions, include:

£5 note, 70x135mm, is primarily dark brown in color with a G prefix to the serial number, and all the design features appear uniformly reduced.

£1 note, 66x135mm, is primarily dark green in color, with a J

prefix. In this instance the note is reduced in length only, and therefore the proportional reduction in other design features is less marked, as the width is the same.

£20 note, 80x150mm, is primarily magenta in color with orange highlights and a B prefix. Although proportional reduction is noted, the most striking design changes are associated with the face horizontal strip. Color and foliate changes are noted together with extension of the strip in a wrap-around effect onto the back.

In all the above States of Guernsey issues, although the prefix letter and serial number are overprinted in black, the signature of the current

treasurer to the States, D.H. Brown, is now reproduced in the basic primary color of the currency issue.

December 1991 saw the introduction of the next generation of the States of Jersey currency notes, featuring the signature of George Baid on the £5 issue with the CC prefix. It is also noted that the upper denomination is in "solid" rather than "hollow" lettering.

It is these often quite minor differences in the design and the various signatories and prefix issues of the distinctive and colorful Channel Island notes of Jersey and Guernsey which make this such an interesting and inexpensive modern series for the collector.

The enclosed photographs illustrate:



Fig. 1
Jersey.
£50 face and back.



Fig. 2
Guernsey.
"Reduced" new issues.



Fig. 3
£5 Jersey.
New signature and
solid denomination.

£50 Jersey note, face and back of new design and denomination featuring Norman Hepple portrait and Government House.

£1, £5 and £20 Guernsey notes, featuring the face of the new smaller size issues.

£5 Jersey note, new issue featuring George Baid signature and "solid" upper denomination.

All the above currency illustrations are reproduced with "specimen" overprint and at less than actual size in accordance with States of Jersey and Guernsey requirements.

The Newsletter needs your articles and contributions

Please send to:

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The "Blue Note" from ABNC

by J.C. Estival

For almost a century the Banque de L'Indochine kept the privilege of emitting bank notes in the French Colonies of Asia and Oceania. Its bank notes were usually printed by the Banque de France since its foundation in 1875. However, there are a few exceptions, mostly due to political and economic problems encountered during WWII.

The exceptions are as follows:

In French Indochina:

Printed locally by IDEO (Imprimerie d'Extreme-Orient):

- 1 piastre: P58-60
- 5 piastres: P61-64
- 20 piastres: P65 and 70-72
- 100 piastres: P66-67 and P73
- 500 piastres: P68-69

Printed by the Japanese:

- 1 piastre: P74
- 5 piastres: P75 (not issued)

Printed in the USA (by ABNC):

- 1 piastre: P76
- 50 piastres: P77
- 100 piastres: P78

Printed in England (by TDLR):

- 10 piastres: P80
- 100 piastres: P79

In New Caledonia:

Printed in Australia (by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia):

- 5 francs: P23
- 20 francs: P25
- 100 francs: P29 and P30

Printed in the USA (by ABNC):

- 1000 francs: P33 and P34

In New Hebrides (now Vanuatu):

The above mentioned notes from New Caledonia were over-printed in red by the Free France. These are: P5, P7, PA11, P11, P12 and P13.

In Djibouti:

Printed in Palestine (by Government Printer):

- 5 francs: P14
- 20 francs: P15
- 100 francs: P16
- 500 francs: P17
- 1,000 francs: P18

In French Polynesia (Tahiti):

Printed in Australia (by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia):

- 5 francs: P12
- 20 francs: P14

Printed in the USA (by ABNC):

- 100 francs: P18
- 1,000 francs: P21 and P22

In most cases the same pattern was used in different colonies, the difference being only given by the use of:

- the **name of place** of issue: "NOUMEA" on New Caledonia P31 and "DJIBOUTI" on Djibouti P9.
- a mixed use of **colors** and **name**: brown Papeete 20 francs (P14) and green Noumea 20 francs (P25).
- or a special **overprint** put locally: such as the Free French stamp put on notes from Noumea intended to circulate in New Hebrides (P12A 500 francs for example).

The most striking example of this is the blue note printed in 1941-42 by the American Bank Note Company. With only one pattern, the combined efforts of ABNC and Banque de l'Indochine gave birth to eight different bank notes which circulated in four countries under two different currencies. This, I guess, could be a kind of a record!

The story of this family tree began in 1941 in New York and ended in 1954 in Papeete (Tahiti) with some notes circulating in New Hebrides until 1969.

In the beginning of the war, the Banque de l'Indochine ordered from the American Bank Note Company the printing of some 5,000,000 notes for its agency in Saigon, Indochina. These were intended to be 100-piastres notes, the highest face value at this time.

The extension of the war to Asia and the ineluctable invasion of French Indochina by the Japanese Army stopped the printing presses when the notes were almost finished, lacking only the value and the signatures:



ABNC Blue Note used for 8 bank notes.

On March 12, 1942, one of the largest known naval convoys reached Noumea, New Caledonia which was then a small city, boosting the population to a since unsurpassed number; the Americans were coming with incredible forces to settle on the Island on their way to stop the Japanese advance in the S.W. Pacific.

Although a new set of bank notes had been ordered from our allies in Australia (5, 20 and 100 francs), a

severe shortage of money, both paper and metallic, took place.

Several solutions were then experimented with, such as the printing of low denomination notes ("bons de caisse") called "Mickey Mouse money" by the GI's.

In spite of this and of the free, although unofficial, circulation of the Hawaii dollars (which were gladly accepted but kept in jars by the population), the money shortage was still present.

The Banque de l'Indochine staff then asked ABNC to take a relatively small part (250,000 pcs) of the unfinished notes in N.Y. and to make notes for Noumea with them.

So, ABNC overprinted in black everything which could remind of its former origin, such as "PIASTRES," the titles of Saigon officials and the texts in Chinese, Laotian and Vietnamese on the back. Then they printed "Mille Francs" in lieu of "Cent Piastres," the new titles and signatures and the place of issue: NOUMEA."

The first delivery (100,000 pcs) came to Noumea in November 1943. They soon were nicknamed "queue-bleues" (blue tails), the name of a local blue-tailed fish (Caranx melampygus).

This is New Caledonia P33:



1000 Francs, Noumea, Pick 33.

The second part (150,250 pcs) arrived in April 1944, with only a slight difference, mostly the changing of the overprint to "NOUMEA / EMISSION 1944," this one being New Caledonia P34b.

The note numbered P34a in Pick's sixth edition with "NOUMEA / EMISSION 1943" and said "reported, not confirmed" in fact never existed..

The same problem of shortage took place in 1944 in Tahiti, the other French colony in the Pacific. This time ABNC took another 75,000 unfinished notes and sent them to Papeete (Tahiti) in January 1945. An overprint was then printed locally to make 1,000-francs notes. Only 25,000 pcs were overprinted and issued.

This is Tahiti P21 which comes in two varieties (a/b):



1000 Francs, Tahiti, Pick 21

In New Hebrides at this time there was a very special form of administration: both French and British officials had the same power. All was planned following the Condominium Act signed in London in 1906 and modified in 1914. This was a kind of Solomon's judgement rendered in order to put an end to the opposing French and English ambitions over this group of remote tropical islands. There was one police under two uniforms, one justice with two judges at court (one with a red bonnet and the other with a white wig) and, of course, two circulating currencies: the French franc and the Australian pound.

I can remember in 1975 in Port-Vila having been given in a Chinese shop a fistful of mixed coins of all sizes and colors from both New Caledonia and Australia in exchange for one 1,000-franc note (P19), which incidentally became rare!

Thus the franc in New Hebrides had to be at par with the Australian pound (and later dollar). This explains the difference existing between the F.N.H. (New Hebrides franc) and the F.C.F.P. (Pacific French Colonies franc) in use in New Caledonia and French Polynesia and created by de Gaulle.

The famous French leader decided on December 26, 1945 to create two new currencies: the CFA franc for African colonies and the CFP franc for the Pacific ones because he knew that at the end of the war there was a weakened franc in France and rather strong ones in Africa and the Pacific. They varied and floated as separate currencies until 1949 when their parity was fixed so that today 100 F CFP equals 5.5 French francs.

During the war, for economic and political reasons, the money in New Hebrides had to be controlled and officials in Noumea had to find a way to sort the notes easily. So, when the second order of P34b notes came to Noumea in April 1944, they took a small part of them (6,000 pcs) and applied a red elaborate oval overprint which reads "NOUVELLES-HEBRIDES / FRANCE LIBRE" (New Hebrides, Free France). The very good quality of this overprint, the glossy raised ink and the long delay (one year) between the delivery and the overprinting, lead me to think this was not done locally. They were issued in April 1945.

Another 6,000 pcs were emitted on November 1946, and finally a third issue of 5,399 pcs was released in 1947, thus making a total of 17,399 notes.

This one is New Hebrides P13 and is probably the rarest of the family:



1000 Francs, New Hebrides, Pick 13, red oval "A" overprint

Well after the war (in 1948) another shortage of bank notes in New Hebrides led the staff of the Banque de L'Indochine in Noumea to overprint (again!) some notes in circulation and to send them to Port-Vila. This time a simple red 68 mm overprint reading "NOUVELLES HEBRIDES" was used on both faces of the note. This is New Hebrides P14, a tough note too:



Back of French Indochina, 100 Piastres, Pick 78

Most of the information given in the previous lines comes from the book *Les billets de la Banque de l'Indochine* written by M. Kolsky and M. Muszinski, both well-known collectors of bank notes. Although written in French, this book is worth having for any serious note collector. The first edition is now out of print, but I understand that a new printing is on its way.

Any complementary information on WWII notes in the French Pacific Colonies would be gladly welcome.

Address of the author: B.P. 2274, Noumea, New Caledonia.

This family history was not finished yet. You may recall that in Tahiti only 25,000 notes had been issued of the 75,000 unfinished notes which had been received. In 1954 the 50,000 remaining ones received a new overprint and signatures. These notes are Tahiti P22 and they remained in circulation until 1968:



1000 Francs, Tahiti, Pick 22

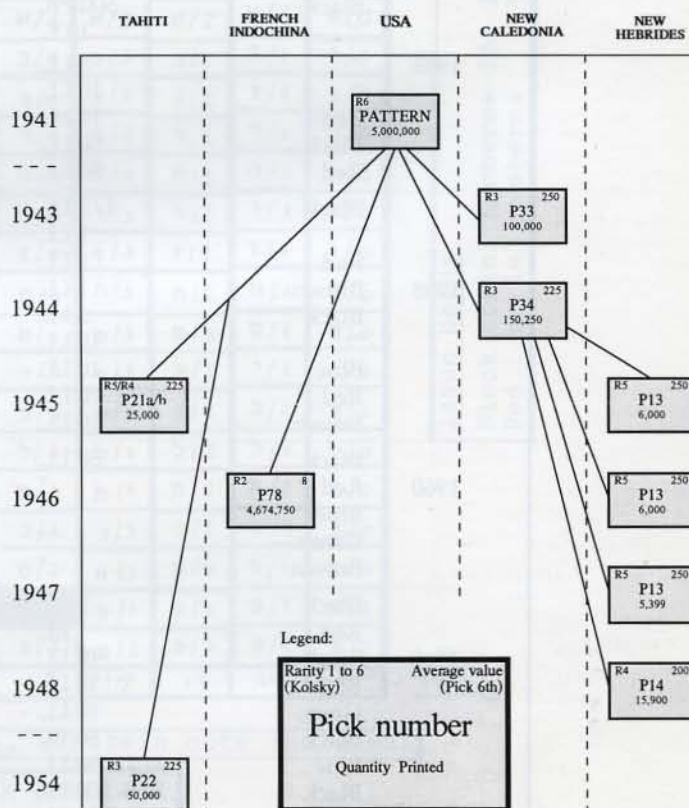
You may now wonder what happened to the large stock of unfinished notes remaining in the ABNC vaults? As was primarily intended, they were finished as 100-piastres notes and finally sent to Saigon in March 1946.

For some unknown reason the Wright Bank note Company finished 681,000 notes and ABNC the remaining 3,993,750 ones. The final printing of this French Indochina 100 piastres (P78) was 4,674,750 pcs, making it the sole easy-to-find member of this family:



Face of French Indochina, 100 Piastres, Pick 78

GENEALOGY OF ABNC'S "BLUE NOTE"



Bank of Israel 1955-1968 Issues—Part 2

by R. Nachum

In 1955 the Bank of Israel was established and in 1968 the prefixes were dropped from the bank notes. The present research is based upon my collection of the "pre-fixed" numbered notes totalling 1156 issues. To the best of my knowledge, there is no collector in the world who possesses a complete collection of all the prefixes. The bank notes illustrated and described can be found in the SCWPM 6th edition (General issues) v. 2., pages 656-657, numbered #24-37.

For clarification: a prefix means an alphabetic letter, or an alphabetic

letter with a numeral, placed to the left or to the right of the serial number. In 1955 issues the prefix is

on the left side of the serial number. In all other issues the prefix is on the right side.

*This page is reprinted for your convenience from the
I.B. N.S. Journal Volume 31, No. 1.
In that issue, bank notes from 1955 through 1967 were
shown. The following pages show the issues for 1968.*

Year	Color of Serial Number	Denomination	Description of the Notes	Quantity Exist
1955	Black	500 PR.	Ruins of Bir'am Synagogue	16
	"	1 I.L.	Landscape of upper Galilee	16
	"	5 I.L.	Negev Landscape	18
	"	10 I.L.	Landscape of Jezre'el valley	20
	Red	10 I.L.	" " "	13
	Black	50 I.L.	Landscape of Road to Jerusalem	1
1958	Red	50 I.L.	" " "	1
	Black	1/2 I.L.	Soldier Girl	42
	"	1 I.L.	Fisherman	63
	Red	1 I.L.	"	32
	Brown	1 I.L.	"	52
	Black	5 I.L.	Laborer	41
	"	10 I.L.	Scientist	51
	Blue	10 I.L.	"	21
	Red	10 I.L.	"	13
1960	Brown	10 I.L.	"	16
	Black	50 I.L.	Young Pioneers	11
	Red	"	" "	9
	Blue	"	" "	10
	Green	"	" "	17
1968	Brown	"	" "	17
	Black	5 I.L.	Prof. Albert Einstein	159
	Red	5 I.L.	" " "	136
	Black	10 I.L.	Poet Chaim N. Bialik	31
	Blue	10 I.L.	" " "	16
	Green	10 I.L.	" " "	17
	Black	50 I.L.	Dr. Chaim Weizmann	65
	Blue	50 I.L.	" " "	28
	Black	100 I.L.	Dr. Theodor Herzl	77
	Red	100 I.L.	" " "	83
	Brown	100 I.L.	" " "	64
Total for complete collection				1156

Professor Albert Einstein.



Watermark - Profile of A. Einstein

FIVE ISRAELI LIROT—1968

Colour: Light-blue with shades of pink and dark blue.

Size: 75/150 mm

Signatures
D. Horowitz - Governor
Y. Chorin - Chairman

Ceased to be legal tender
31. 3. 1984

EXISTING PREFIXES									
BLACK PREFIX									
א/9	א/8	א/7	א/6	א/5	א/4	א/3	א/2	א/1	א/0
ב/9	ב/8	ב/7	ב/6	ב/5	ב/4	ב/3	ב/2	ב/1	ב/0
ג/9	ג/8	ג/7	ג/6	ג/5	ג/4	ג/3	ג/2	ג/1	ג/0
ד/9	ד/8	ד/7	ד/6	ד/5	ד/4	ד/3	ד/2	ד/1	ד/0
ה/9	ה/8	ה/7	ה/6	ה/5	ה/4	ה/3	ה/2	ה/1	ה/0
ו/9		ו/7	ו/6	ו/5	ו/4	ו/3	ו/2	ו/1	ו/0
ז/9	ז/8	ז/7	ז/6	ז/5	ז/4	ז/3	ז/2	ז/1	ז/0
ח/9	ח/8	ח/7	ח/6	ח/5	ח/4	ח/3	ח/2	ח/1	ח/0
ט/9	ט/8	ט/7	ט/6	ט/5	ט/4	ט/3	ט/2	ט/1	ט/0
י/9	י/8	י/7	י/6	י/5	י/4	י/3	י/2	י/1	י/0
כ/9	כ/8	כ/7	כ/6	כ/5	כ/4	כ/3	כ/2	כ/1	כ/0
ל/9	ל/8	ל/7	ל/6	ל/5	ל/4	ל/3	ל/2	ל/1	ל/0
מ/9	מ/8	מ/7	מ/6	מ/5	מ/4	מ/3	מ/2	מ/1	מ/0
נ/9	נ/8	נ/7	נ/6	נ/5	נ/4	נ/3	נ/2	נ/1	נ/0
ס/9	ס/8	ס/7	ס/6	ס/5	ס/4	ס/3	ס/2	ס/1	ס/0
						ע/3	ע/2	ע/1	ע/0
				פ/5	פ/4	פ/3	פ/2	פ/1	פ/0
15	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	17

Issue dates

Black serial numbers= 13. I. 1972
Red serial numbers= 3. 1974

= 159

The Prefix Collection of A. Einstein note includes:

1. 159 black prefixes
 2. 136 red prefixes
- 295 = Total

Professor Albert Einstein.



FIVE ISRAELI LIROT—1968

Colour: Light-blue with shades of pink and dark blue. Size: 75/150 mm

Watermark - Profile of A. Einstein

Signatures

D. Horowitz - Governor
Y. Chorin - Chairman

EXISTING PREFIXES

'RED' PREFIX

א/9	א/8	א/7	א/6	א/5	א/4	א/3	א/2	א/1	א/0
ב/9	ב/8	ב/7	ב/6	ב/5	ב/4	ב/3	ב/2	ב/1	ב/0
ג/9	ג/8	ג/7	ג/6	ג/5	ג/4	ג/3	ג/2	ג/1	ג/0
ד/9	ד/8	ד/7	ד/6	ד/5	ד/4	ד/3	ד/2	ד/1	ד/0
ה/9	ה/8	ה/7	ה/6	ה/5	ה/4	ה/3	ה/2	ה/1	ה/0
ו/9	ו/8	ו/7	ו/6	ו/5	ו/4	ו/3	ו/2	ו/1	ו/0
ז/9	ז/8	ז/7	ז/6	ז/5	ז/4	ז/3	ז/2	ז/1	ז/0
ח/9	ח/8	ח/7	ח/6	ח/5	ח/4	ח/3	ח/2	ח/1	ח/0
ט/9	ט/8	ט/7	ט/6	ט/5	ט/4	ט/3	ט/2	ט/1	ט/0
י/9	י/8	י/7	י/6	י/5	י/4	י/3	י/2	י/1	י/0
כ/9	כ/8	כ/7	כ/6	כ/5	כ/4	כ/3	כ/2	כ/1	כ/0
ל/9	ל/8	ל/7	ל/6	ל/5	ל/4	ל/3	ל/2	ל/1	ל/0
				מ/5	מ/4	מ/3	מ/2	מ/1	מ/0
נ/9	נ/8	נ/7	נ/6	נ/5	נ/4	נ/3	נ/2	נ/1	נ/0
13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14

Issue dates

Black serial numbers= 13. 1. 1972
Red serial numbers= 3. 1974

= 136

The Prefix Collection of A. Einstein note includes:

1. 159 black prefixes
 2. 136 red prefixes
- 295 = Total

Ceased to be legal tender

31. 3. 1984

poet : Chaim Nahman Bialik

Size: 82/160 mm.



TEN ISRAELI LIROT—1968

Colour: Ivory

Watermark - Profile of C.N. Bialik

EXISTING PREFIXES

BLACK PREFIX

Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	TOTAL
א/9	א/8	א/7	א/6	א/5	א/4	א/3	א/2	א/1	א/0	10
ב/9	ב/8	ב/7	ב/6	ב/5	ב/4	ב/3	ב/2	ב/1	ב/0	10
ג/9	ג/8	ג/7	ג/6	ג/5	ג/4	ג/3	ג/2	ג/1	ג/0	10
								ד/1		1

BLUE PREFIX

Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	TOTAL
ד/9	ד/8	ד/7	ד/6	ד/5	ד/4	ד/3	ד/2	ד/1	ד/0	10
				ה/5	ה/4	ה/3	ה/2	ה/1		5
								ז/1		1

GREEN PREFIX

Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	Prefix	TOTAL
ה/9	ה/8	ה/7	ה/6						ה/0	5
ו/9	ו/8	ו/7	ו/6	ו/5	ו/4	ו/3	ו/2	ו/1	ו/0	10
							ז/2	ז/1		2

TOTAL = 64

The prefix collection of Bialik note includes 64 notes

Signatures

D.Horowitz-Governor

Y.Chorin - Chairman

Issue dates

Black serial numbers= 6.8. 1970

Blue serial numbers= 6.8. 1970

Green serial numbers= 3. 1971

Ceased to be legal tender

31 • 3 • 1984

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the first president of the State of Israel



Colour: Pink-ivory-green and brown tones.

Size: 85/170 mm

FIFTY ISRAELI LIROT—1968

Watermark - The profile of CH. Weizmann

Ceased to be legal tender

31 . 3 . 1984

EXISTING PREFIXES	BLUE PREFIX										
	א/9	א/8	א/7	א/6	א/5	א/4	א/3	א/2	א/1	א/0	10
			ב/7	ב/6	ב/5	ב/4	ב/3	ב/2	ב/1	ב/0	8
	ס/9	ס/8	ס/7	ס/6	ס/5	ס/4	ס/3	ס/2	ס/1	ס/0	10
	BLACK PREFIX										
	ג/9	ג/8	ג/7	ג/6	ג/5	ג/4	ג/3	ג/2	ג/1	ג/0	10
	ס/9	ס/8	ס/7	ס/6	ס/5	ס/4	ס/3	ס/2	ס/1	ס/0	10
	ע/9	ע/8	ע/7	ע/6	ע/5	ע/4	ע/3	ע/2	ע/1	ע/0	10
	פ/9	פ/8	פ/7	פ/6	פ/5	פ/4	פ/3	פ/2	פ/1	פ/0	10
	צ/9	צ/8	צ/7	צ/6	צ/5	צ/4	צ/3	צ/2	צ/1	צ/0	10
	ק/9	ק/8	ק/7	ק/6	ק/5	ק/4	ק/3	ק/2	ק/1	ק/0	10
						ר/4	ר/3	ר/2	ר/1	ר/0	5

TOTAL = 93

The Prefix Collection of Weizmann note includes 93 notes

Signatures

D.Horowitz-Governor

Y.Chorin - Chairman

Issue dates

Black serial numbers = 13. I. 1972

Blue serial numbers = 10. 1976

Dr. Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism



ONE HUNDRED ISRAELI LIROT—1968

Colour: Blue with shades of green and russet.

Size: 90/180 mm.

Issue dates

Black serial numbers = 27. 2. 1969
 Red serial numbers = 3. 1971
 Brown serial numbers = 3. 1974

EXISTING PREFIXES

BLACK PREFIX

א/9	א/8	א/7	א/6	א/5	א/4	א/3	א/2	א/1	א/0
ב/9	ב/8	ב/7	ב/6	ב/5	ב/4	ב/3	ב/2	ב/1	ב/0
ג/9	ג/8	ג/7	ג/6	ג/5	ג/4	ג/3	ג/2	ג/1	ג/0
ד/9	ד/8	ד/7	ד/6	ד/5	ד/4	ד/3	ד/2	ד/1	ד/0
ה/9	ה/8	ה/7	ה/6	ה/5	ה/4	ה/3	ה/2	ה/1	ה/0
ו/9	ו/8	ו/7	ו/6	ו/5	ו/4	ו/3	ו/2	ו/1	ו/0
ז/9	ז/8	ז/7	ז/6	ז/5	ז/4	ז/3	ז/2	ז/1	ז/0
		ח/7	ח/6	ח/5	ח/4	ח/3	ח/2	ח/1	
7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7

RED PREFIX

א/9	א/8	א/7	א/6	א/5	א/4	א/3	א/2	א/1	א/0
ב/9	ב/8	ב/7	ב/6	ב/5	ב/4	ב/3	ב/2	ב/1	ב/0
ג/9	ג/8	ג/7	ג/6	ג/5	ג/4	ג/3	ג/2	ג/1	ג/0
ד/9	ד/8	ד/7	ד/6	ד/5	ד/4	ד/3	ד/2	ד/1	ד/0
ה/9	ה/8	ה/7	ה/6	ה/5	ה/4	ה/3	ה/2	ה/1	ה/0
ו/9	ו/8	ו/7	ו/6	ו/5	ו/4	ו/3	ו/2	ו/1	ו/0
ז/9	ז/8	ז/7	ז/6	ז/5	ז/4	ז/3	ז/2	ז/1	ז/0
				ח/5	ח/4	ח/3	ח/2	ח/1	
	ט/8	ט/7	ט/6	ט/5	ט/4	ט/3	ט/2	ט/1	
7	7	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	7

Signatures

D. Horowitz - Governor
 Y. Chorin - Chairman.

Ceased to be legal tender

31. 3. 1984

The prefix Collection of Herzl note includes 224 notes



ONE HUNDRED ISRAELI LIROT—1968

Dr. Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism

Colour: Blue with shades of green and russet. Size: 90/180 mm

Watermark— Profile of Theodor Herzl

BROWN PREFIX									
	כ/8	כ/7	כ/6	כ/5	כ/4	כ/3	כ/2	כ/1	כ/0
ל/9	ל/8	ל/7	ל/6	ל/5	ל/4	ל/3	ל/2	ל/1	ל/0
מ/9	מ/8	מ/7	מ/6	מ/5	מ/4	מ/3	מ/2	מ/1	מ/0
נ/9	נ/8	נ/7	נ/6	נ/5	נ/4	נ/3	נ/2	נ/1	נ/0
ס/9	ס/8	ס/7	ס/6	ס/5	ס/4	ס/3	ס/2	ס/1	ס/0
ע/9	ע/8	ע/7	ע/6	ע/5	ע/4	ע/3	ע/2	ע/1	ע/0
					פ/4	פ/3	פ/2	פ/1	פ/0
5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7

Signatures

D.Horowitz-Governor
Y.Chorin - Chairman

Issue dates

Black serial numbers = 27. 2. 1969
Red serial numbers = 3. 1971
Brown serial numbers = 3. 1974

The prefix Collection of Herzl note includes 224 notes

Ceased to be legal tender
31. 3. 1984

Book Announcements

Campbell POW Available Now

by Fred Schwan, I.B.N.S. LM #6

A greatly expanded and revised second edition of *Prisoner-of-War and Concentration Camp Money of the Twentieth Century* by Lance K. Campbell, I.B.N.S. first vice-president, is now ready for release. When the first edition of this catalog was released in 1989, everyone knew that this was an innovative new reference. However, no one could have predicted the immediate acceptance and importance of this new book. Virtually overnight collectors around the world embraced this as an important addition to their libraries. "Campbell" numbers began appearing on price lists and auction catalogs immediately.

Simultaneously, collectors came forward with new information for the book at a remarkable rate. Campbell has been carefully recording, digesting and revising all of the new information for inclusion in this completely new edition. Evidence of the growth is an additional 56 pages and more than 300 illustrations.

Every aspect of the catalog has been revised and many have major changes. The sections for Canada and the United States for World War II were very strong and important in the first edition with much information which is not available in any current source. These sections are greatly enhanced with new listings and many new varieties.

The section for France has been increased from 13 to 21 pages. Most of this addition is taken up with coverage of World War I issues which were only mentioned in the first edition.

Complete new sections have been added for the Spanish Civil War and Ireland. The concentration camp listings for Nazi Germany were among the most important and have been expanded to include many recent discoveries. A new feature in

this section is information on counterfeits.

Many collectors and most noncollectors do not realize that money is frequently issued within the camps for prisoners of war. The concept of camp money even extended into the death camps of Nazi Germany! Frequently refugees and enemy aliens have been kept in camps and money was issued. The money used by these "prisoners of war" is also included in this comprehensive book.

The money issued in camps ranges from high quality struck tokens to poor quality letter-pressed paper. Breaking with tradition, the author has integrated the listings of paper and medal issues in one volume. He even includes military decorations relating to prisoners!

The use of camp money did not become widespread until the twentieth century. The first relatively large issues can be traced to the Anglo-Boerwar of 1899-1902, when the British found it expedient to issue it to their Boer prisoners of war in the Cape Colony and Ceylon. It was reasoned that by issuing the prisoners special money that could only be used within the camp, escape attempts would be discouraged since any escaped prisoner would be left without funds usable on the outside.

This concept of depriving prisoners of war of local currency to discourage escapes has been the most often stated reason for using camp money. In fact, legislation in many countries during times of war has specifically prohibited prisoners of war and enemy alien internees from possessing legal tender.

World War II was the first significant test of the 1929 Geneva Convention. Most governments at least made an attempt to follow the fiscal provisions of the convention in regards to paying prisoners of war.



Bon de Solidarite note.

However, the interpretation of the requirements of the convention by individual governments was far from uniform. A great point of contention was the exchange rate at which pay was computed. The pay of a prisoner of war could easily be cut in half merely by adjusting the exchange rate. Some countries took money out of prisoners' pay to cover the expenses of internment. Money was withheld for food, water, clothing, electricity, and other items and services deemed to have been expended by the prisoners. These, as well as other violations of the spirit of the convention, made it clear that the convention required revision.

The reason most frequently cited for issuing camp money is to thwart escape attempts. While many countries did, and undoubtedly will continue to, issue camp money either in exchange for local currency or as part of their pay requirements under the Geneva Convention, many authorities found it inconvenient. Allied prisoners were paid in camp money, local currency, a combination, or not at all.

Camp money was used in many civilian internment camps. In a number of instances it was almost impossible to draw the line between a prisoner-of-war camp and a civilian internment camp. In the chaos of war it was not at all uncommon for a civilian to find himself in a predominantly military prisoner-of-war camp or for a soldier to be found in a civilian internment camp. Internment camps were created during times of war to house enemy aliens and political opponents of the

host government. Conditions in these camps varied widely, as did the use of camp money. As was the case with prisoner-of-war camps, camp money was required for purchases in some camps while local currency was authorized in others.

Another type of camp, born of the chaos of World War II, was the refugee or displaced persons camp. During the war many people had their homes destroyed. Others were driven from their homes and even their countries. Still others sought to immigrate to a new land, only to be turned away. Camps were set up for these homeless individuals in supposedly safe areas. The camps were normally administered by either a relief agency working for a national government or by the United Nations in conjunction with the International Red Cross. Camp money was given to the residents either as an outright grant or as payment for work.

Very few of the thousands of issues in this new reference may be found in any current catalog. Many of the issues have been described in articles and others have been listed in specialized catalogs which are out of print or are only listed in catalogs of the country of issue. The information from all of these sources and the results of much original research are brought together in this useful new volume.

Virtually every page of the book includes important new information. Among the most significant sections are the following for World War II: prisoners in the United States and Canada; German-controlled concentration camps; Australian and Isle of Man internment camps; and United Nations displaced persons camps.

Information is included on counterfeit and fantasy notes and other features of interest to collectors. Many of the notes are illustrated; many of these illustrations are appearing for the first time in any publication. It has a comprehensive index and bibliography which is valuable in itself.

Lance Campbell has been a collector for nearly 30 years. He is a member of the American Numismatic Association and other collecting societies. He is first vice presi-

dent of the International Bank Note Society as well as editor of its newsletter. He was also the editor of *Paper Money Stories*, the 30th anniversary anthology of the society. Obviously he is a specialist on prisoner-of-war money but also collects many other types of paper money. His byline has appeared many times in *The Journal* on his specialty and other subjects.

This important new book lists, describes, and evaluates the many and varied issues of the twentieth century from the Anglo-Boer war

through the Arab-Israel conflicts. (No issues are known for Desert Storm). The book will of course be available from dealers around the country and via the mails. The 210-page, large-format book is being prepared in three versions: hardbound at \$30, softbound at \$25, and a special collectors' edition at \$65. Additional information may be obtained by writing the publisher, BNR Press, at 132 E. Second Street, Port Clinton, Ohio 43452. Phone (419) 732-6683 (voice and FAX), (419) 734-6683 (alternate).

Hessler Comprehensive Catalog Ready Just After Memphis Show

by Fred Schwan, I.B.N.S. LM#6

I.B.N.S. member Gene Hessler has completed the fifth edition of his award-winning standard reference on United States paper money, *The Comprehensive Catalog of U. S. Paper Money*.

As with each edition of this standard reference and all of Hessler's work, this volume includes many innovations and additions. The most obvious addition is full color illustrations of production work in progress at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The color is hardly the most spectacular or important change, however. This honor probably goes to the new listings for Federal Treasury notes prior to 1866, some as early as 1812, which circulated. No other catalog has recognized these historically important notes. These listings include many illustrations which have never before been published.

Hessler consulted with collectors around the world in assembling the information for this section alone. He conducted extensive research in the bureaus and departments of the U. S. Treasury in Washington D.C. There he found information and material for illustration which has evaded detection for generations. In some cases he was able to obtain studio quality photographs; in other cases he had to take photographs by

hand while crouched between dimly lit mountains of musty documents.

Of course, prices, which are given in three conditions for most issues, have been completely revised in line with market conditions. However, the listings include much additional interesting and novel information. Data concerning quantities issued and retired, in many cases by signature combination, may be found in the listings. For the first time, the serial numbers of known examples of rare notes are listed so that they may be compared with other pieces which may become available.

Specialists in virtually every area of United States paper money will find significant information here. National bank note collectors will find information on varieties which may not be found in other catalogs. An extensive list of national banks which issued currency is included. This list is in alphabetical order by city name and gives the charter numbers associated with the city of issue.

Just as with all other areas, the listings for error notes, fractional currency, encased postage and sheets have been revised to include new information. While the section on Military Payment Certificates (MPC) is small, it includes up-to-the-minute information on the

number of replacements reported in collections and data on engravers and artists which has never been published.

One of Hessler's personal specialties is studying engravers and engravings. The book amply demonstrates this fact with fascinating information. Most vignettes which have been used on United States paper money are identified. In many cases information about the original artists and engravers is also included.

Subtle changes include the replacement of routine illustrations with more interesting examples. Many new photographs of notes with serial number one (or number 100,000,000) are now used simply to illustrate the type.

Two other volumes which complete Hessler's trilogy of United States paper money—*An Illustrated History of U. S. Loans 1776-1890* and *U. S. Essay, Proof and Specimen Notes*—were published in 1988 and 1978 respectively. The releases of these references are landmarks in the history of paper money research because of the unparalleled depth and breadth of new information which they presented. *An Illustrated History...* uncovered spectacular American fiscal documents which had never been recorded in numismatic literature. It is a classic book. After nearly 15 years the *Essay, Proof...* volume remains the only reference of its kind. Mr. Hessler has received five major awards from the numismatic community for these two books and *The Comprehensive Catalog...*

Among numismatists, Gene Hessler is recognized as a researcher, national award winning exhibitor, author, editor and lecturer. In 1991 he was the American Numismatic Association's "National Champion Collector," winning the Howland Wood Award at the association's 100th Anniversary Convention. Approximately 100 of Hessler's articles have appeared in national, international and foreign publications. He is the editor of *Paper Money*, the journal of the Society of Paper Money Collectors. He has served as curator of the Chase Manhattan Bank Money

Museum in New York City and the Mercantile Museum in St. Louis. For most of his life, however, Mr. Hessler worked as a professional musician.

A professional trombonist, Hessler holds a baccalaureate degree in education from the University of Cincinnati and Master of Musicology degree from the Manhattan School of Music. As a free-lance trombonist in New York City, he performed and recorded with a variety of musical organizations; for ten years he was a member of the orchestra at the Radio City Music Hall. Leonard Bernstein and Leopold Stokowski are just two of the world-famous conductors whose baton he followed.

Before changing his priorities to numismatics and syngraphics, Hessler traveled the country and the world with symphony orchestras and dance bands, including Woody Herman's. He has been interviewed on network television, to include two appearances on the *NBC Today Show* and he has been listed in *Who's Who in the East*.

The Comprehensive Catalog... has been designed to be used by collectors. An extensive bibliography is provided which will be helpful to both the casual reader and the serious student. For the first time, a detailed index is included. The paper is good quality which allows notations to be made in pencil as well as pen, and reasonable space is available for such markings. Finally, the book will be available in either soft (\$29.95) or hard binding (\$39.95).

The Hessler books are published by BNR Press which prides itself on being the only publisher specializing in paper money books. *The Comprehensive Catalog...* will be available from paper money and numismatic book dealers around the country. Readers are encouraged to write to the publisher for additional information. Correspondence should be sent to BNR Press, 132 East Second Street, Port Clinton, OH 43452-1115. Phone (419) 732-6683 (voice or FAX), (419) 734-6683 (alternate).

Book Reviews

1992 Edition of *Hong Kong Coin & Paper Money Catalogue*

A Review by Jerry Remick,
I.B.N.S. #366

The second edition of *Hong Kong Coin & Paper Money Catalogue* by Steven Tan was released late in January 1992. It is available at \$11.00 US air mail postpaid from Steven Tan, International Stamp & Coin SDN. BHD., GPO Box 12016, 50764 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Please make payment to the order of Steven Tan.

The 60 page catalog is printed on 6 1/2 x 9 1/4 inch pages and bound with an illustrated card cover. All photos are in full color. Valuations are in Hong Kong currency.

Seventeen pages are devoted to the coinage of Hong Kong, including gold coins and collectors' sets, and two pages cover British trade dollars. An actual size photograph is shown for each type coin and the metal is given. For each date coin the mintage is given and also valuation in up to five conditions from fine through proof.

The remainder of the book catalogs the paper money of Hong Kong including military currency issued during the Japanese occupation in World War II. Reduced size, colored photographs are shown for both sides of each type note. Data are given under the photo on the date range, signatures, printer and size for the type note. The denomination, color, date and valuation in up to five conditions from very good through uncirculated are given for each differently dated note. Replacement notes are cataloged.

Book Reviews

An Important New Book on Venezuelan Bank Notes

A Review by Juan Socias, I.B.N.S. #4441

A new book entitled *Los Billetes del Banco Central de Venezuela* (*The Bank notes of the Central Bank of Venezuela*) has been published recently. Because of its characteristics, this book represents a major breakthrough on the matter.

Written by author-collector Sergio Sucre-Castillo, and formally sponsored by its publisher, the Central Bank of Venezuela, the book discusses completely the notes of the Central Bank.

In eight chapters it covers the following:

Chapter 1

History of the bank notes

Chapter 2

History of the Banco Central de Venezuela

Chapter 3

Procedures for the emission of the bank notes in Venezuela

Chapter 4

How a bank note is made

Chapter 5

Classification of the bank notes of the Banco Central de Venezuela

Chapter 6

Suggestions on how to organize a collection of Venezuelan bank notes

Chapter 7

Iconographic study of the portraits figuring in the bank notes

Chapter 8

Complete listing of bank notes by type, year, series, digit, numbers, signatures, etc.

The edition is a luxury one, likely to win more than one international printing award this year: hard cover, lots of full-color illustrations, the greatest accuracy of color tones to reflect the actual colors of the real notes, and 475 pages of best quality, ultra-gloss paper. It is heavy, weighing almost 10 pounds.

The printer of the book, "Editorial Arte" de Venezuela, run by A. Vidal

and son, is recognized as one of the best in the world in art printing. For collectors *Los Billetes del Banco Central de Venezuela* is a must.

Collectors and interested readers can find in Sergio Sucre's book answers to questions such as: How many notes of P-50, five Bolívars, dated 1968, were put into circulation by the Central Bank? Who were the printers of such notes? Which different prefix letters were used when numbering? These questions are answered in this book for every single issue through several very easily understandable lists and tables.

Prices:

\$250 postpaid —

USA, Canada and South America

\$265 postpaid/Sea — Europe

\$280 postpaid/Sea — Asia, Africa

Distributed by

Juan Socias,
Suite 522, P.O. Box 02-5255,
Miami, FL 33102-5255

Current Circulating Bank Notes for Each Country Cataloged

A Review by Jerry Remick, I.B.N.S. #366

The winter 1991/92 edition (the fourth issue) of the quarterly publication *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency* by Arnold Efron, director of the Monetary Research International, is available to numismatists at the special low price of \$40 postpaid from Monetary Research International, P.O. Box 3174, Houston, Texas 77253-3174 (telephone 713-654-1900). Four quarterly issues are available to numismatists at the special price of \$120 postpaid. The price to non-numismatists is \$50 per issue or \$200 for four quarterly issues.

The 186 page soft cover book is printed on 8 1/2 x 11 inch pages.

The book lists, describes and illustrates the bank notes currently in circulation in each country with a

separate section for each country on outmoded and redeemable notes. A reduced size photograph of the face of each note currently circulating or outmoded and redeemable is shown. The following data is presented under each photo: denomination, date of issue, color and a brief description of the main objects shown on each side. Data on counterfeit as well as recently demonetized bank notes are given. The import-export restrictions on currency for each country is given, indicating the amount of the country's currency that may be brought in and taken out by a visitor, as well as the amount of foreign currency that can be brought in and taken out. The issuing agency for the country's bank notes and the

country's monetary unit and its subdivisions are presented.

Data are also given on the currency used in each country that does not have its own bank notes. Thus, for Panama the text states "United States dollars are used. The import and export of all currencies are free."

A table on the last page gives the rates of exchange in foreign units per U.S. dollar, and for those countries whose monetary unit has a value higher than the U.S. dollar, the cost in U.S. currency to buy one foreign unit is given.

The book is in English with an introductory section in English, Spanish, Portuguese and German. The book is well done, useful and seems without errors.

The West African Monetary Union (U.M.O.A.)

Translated from *Fraternite Matin* No. 7843 of Saturday 24 and Sunday 25 November 1990,
by Lazare N. Kouame, I.B.N.S. #3041

The Banking System Under Great Supervision:

A 17 member committee from now on oversees the good running of the subregional banks.

The West African Monetary Union banking committee which took effect in October 1990 after its setting up on 24 February 1990, was just sworn in the day before yesterday, that is on Thursday 22 November 1990.

Created on a legal and sound basis and endowed with relevant means, it will have, among other things, responsibilities to have a good look at all files concerning approval. No institution will ever be authorized to carry on its activities on the territory of one of the West African Monetary Union member states (7 countries) unless clear agreement is given by the committee.

It is the Ivorian prime minister, Alassane Dramane Ouattara, who presided over this ceremonial commencement held in the new BCEAO National Agency Building, in the presence of many VIP's in the world of politics and finance.

Since he took an active part in creating this institution, Mr. Ouattara underlined all the meaning the Heads of States and the Council of Economic and Finance Ministers' Conference attaches to the good integrating new instrument. And for reasons he further explained:

"UMOA countries are facing acute permanent economic difficulties that we must solve through rigor and realism. Growth financing is a tool dear to the heart of economic policies our states are striving to set up. The conception of financial policy has now become an important step in elaborating financial policy and this financial policy must be of high quality. It is the reason why all actions are geared to restructuring

Country Name	Money	Parity with CFA
Algeria	Dinar	16.16
Angola	Kwanza	4.5
Botswana	Pula	143.56
Burundi	Franc	161.02
Cape-Verde	Escudo	4.15
Djibouti	Franc	1.64
Egypt	Pound	85.79
Ethiopia	Birr	130.39
Gambia	Dalasi	37.79
Ghana	Cedi	0.83
Guinea	Franc	0.46
Guinea-Bissau	Peso	0.44
Kenya	Shilling	11/61
Liberia	Dollar	290.00
Libya	Dinar	10.74
Madagascar	Franc	0.18
Malawi	Kwacha	109.02
Maroc	Dirham	36.70
Mauritius	Roupia	20.60
Mauritania	Ougouyia	3.74
Mozambique	Metical	0.27
Nigeria	Naira	29.59
Rwanda	Franc	2.38
Uganda	Shilling	0.47
Sao-Tome and Principe	Dobra	1.92
Seychelles	Roupia	52.91
Sierra-Leone	Leone	1.55
Somalia	Shilling	0.11
Sudan	Pound	64.00
Swaziland	Lilangeni	110.256
Tanzania	Shilling	1/43
Tunisia	Dinar	329.54
Zaire	Zaire	0.084
Zambia	Dwacha	5.62
Zimbabwe	Dollar	102.11
South Africa	Rand	110.68

Country Name	Money	Parity with CFA
CFA Franc Countries	CFA	
UMOA BCEAO		
Benin		
Burkina Faso		
Cote D'Ivoire		
Mali		
Niger		
Senegal		
Togo		
CEAC/BCEAC Countries	CFA	
Cameroon		
Central Africa		
Congo		
Gabon		
Chad		
Equatorial Guinea		
Missing:		
Western Sahara in conflict with Morocco for independence — What Money?		
Namibia who uses South African rand while expecting the Namibian Dollar.		
Comores who uses Franc.		
Reunion (island) who uses French Franc.		

an effective supervision of our union banking system. Important financial efforts have already been made by the states, Central Bank and external partners. These efforts have permitted the in-depth rehabilitation of the union's banks.

It is the reason why, with the new direction for a sound financial policy, the banking committee must be managed through efficiency and vigor to fully take part in the

rehabilitation of loan institutions.

About this aim, Idelphonse Lemone, Togolese economic and finance minister and president in office of the Council of Ministers, assured attendants that "in addition to the approval the committee will have to grant after careful examination of banking and financial institutions intending to be engaged in UMOA, and the following-up of these institutions, the committee

must also proceed with, or make the Central Bank proceed with, controls on proof and spot checks to assure compliance with provisions applicable to banking and financial institutions. Following these inquiries the committee can pass administrative sanctions against lack of sound management practice or disciplinary penalties resulting from all unlawful conduct vis-a-vis banking rules."

But he further added that penalties are no reason for some of our newly established banks to lack boldness. They must not confine themselves in activity to savings mobilization and clear investment of funds collected from the Central Bank. They must take part while respecting prudential ratios in loan granting, the lubrication which permits the economic engine to start forth.

Quite happily Duncan Kablan, Cote d'Ivoire minister of economics and finance, first underlined that he would personally see to the application of the headquarters accord signed between the Ivorian government and the BCEAO governor before assuring the committee general secretariat of his total availability.

As far as the banking committee general secretary, Djibril Sakho, was concerned, he said this: "The duty is huge especially in this period of economic difficulties. Thus it will only be carried out through the assistance of all relevant parties to the UMOA banking system."

THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(IN WORDPERFECT, IF POSSIBLE)

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Moses and the Ten Commandments in the Theresienstadt Concentration Camp

by Jack H. Fisher, NLG, I.B.N.S. #421

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The currency notes of Theresienstadt present an appearance of official normal paper money. The portrait of Moses with the Ten Commandments, Star of David and facsimile signature of Jakob Edelstein as the ghetto elder preserve the image of official Jewish issue. However, the notes were prepared by the Nazi SS as part of a Nazi propaganda effort to have Theresienstadt appear to be a humane resettlement for Jews. The notes with Moses and the Ten Commandments give no clue to the true nature of Theresienstadt in the Nazi plan of the methodical liquidation of Jews.

Each Nazi concentration camp had its own currency system. The interest in the Nazi concentration notes is such that there are many requests for notes and information concerning the notes and the issuing camp authorities (See *The Shekel*, Sept.-Oct. 1983 and Mar.-Apr. 1983). My reading and research has been on various Nazi concentration camps and the notes issued by them. However, the stories behind the notes of such concentration camps were so horrible that I did not and do not feel up to writing these stories of horror to document the notes issued and used in such camps.

My Theresienstadt note research left such a particularly deep impression on me, along with the interesting and beautiful series of notes that were issued and used there, that I decided to write about the camp and the notes with the attempted objectivity of a numismatic researcher.

It is a definite fact that Theresienstadt notes are collected by collectors and numismatists with interests in *notgeld*, Judaica, concentration camps, Germany, World War

II and other fields of specialization. The notes of Theresienstadt are beautiful, but the story behind the notes, their origin and use, is ugly.

The story had its birth with the public announcement made at Gross Wannsee on Jan. 20, 1942, by Hitler's Gestapo chieftain, Reinhard Heydrich, to the effect that Theresienstadt was being considered as the site for a special ghetto for Jews. This ghetto was to be special in that the only Jews eligible must have had special qualifications. The necessary qualification groups were:

1. German war veterans of the Jewish faith with severe war incurred disabilities received in the service of Germany.
2. German Jews who had been awarded the Iron Cross First Class or higher military honors for bravery on the field of battle in the military service of Germany.
3. Prominent Jews who had made substantial contributions in the fields of science, government, medicine, art and humanities of sufficient importance and worldwide recognition to have possibly resulted in

embarrassing enquiries from other countries in the event such Jews would have disappeared in one of the regular Nazi killing centers.

4. Jews over 65 years of age and/or Jews who literally paid to be admitted in hopes of better treatment than in the other camps.

Theresienstadt was accordingly established as a "resettlement" stratagem at the infamous conference at Gross Wannsee as the "final solution to the Jewish problem." Reinhard Heydrich was quite proud of this strategy to avoid and parry inquiries concerning the treatment and confinement of Jews.

Heydrich had ordered the approximately 7,000 native inhabitants of the town of Theresienstadt to commence evacuation of their homes starting Nov. 24, 1941. Entire Jewish families from Prague and Pilsen began to arrive in Theresienstadt in January, 1942, even before the normal civilian population had entirely departed the town. The Jews arriving at Theresienstadt thought they would be receiving special treatment, according to the

promises of the Nazi Germans, but little did they know then how inhuman this special treatment would be.

The SS Commanders of Theresienstadt, in order of service and succession, were Hauptsturmführer Dr. Siegfried Seidl, Hauptsturmführer Anton Burger and Hauptsturmführer Karl Rahm. These men were all Austrians; all were handpicked by Adolf Eichmann. This is of particular interest to me at this time in connection with the information and allegations in the news pertaining to Kurt Waldheim. The statements made by him and other Austrians as to the type and extent of the involvement of Austrians with Nazi policies and actions appear to bear intense scrutiny on a case by case basis.

The farce of special treatment and consideration was even carried to the point of the appointment of a Jewish elder to be the nominal head in command to establish and direct policies under the control and direction of the Nazi SS. Three successive Jewish elders were Jakob Edelstein, Dr. Paul Epstein and Rabbi Nurmelstein.

Heinrich Himmler stated the following in April 1945 to Dr. Norbert Masur of the World Jewish Congress:

"Theresienstadt is not a camp in the ordinary sense of the word, but a town inhabited by Jews and governed by them, and in which every manner of work is to be done. This type of camp was designed by me and my friend Heydrich, and so we intended all camps to be."

This little town of Theresienstadt (Czech. Terezin), with facilities for 7,000 inhabitants prior to their evacuation, actually housed a total of 139,654 Jews from the start of 1942 until the fall of the Reich liberated the survivors. The Jews in Theresienstadt were given classifications by the Nazi Germans, and the number of ghetto prisoners by classification is listed as follows:

Old Reich	42,832
Protektorat	73,608
Austria	15,254
Netherlands	4,897

Slovakia	1,447
Denmark	466
Miscellaneous	1,150
Total	139,654

The classification of Protektorat Jews referred to those placed temporarily in the Theresienstadt ghetto prior to their departure for the gas chambers and ovens of Auschwitz. A steady stream of Jews made this one way journey in the belief of humane treatment to be received at the hands of fellow human beings. It is noted with revulsion and almost disbelief that of the 139,654 who arrived at Theresienstadt, only 17,320 were still there in May of 1945. Of the deceased, 86,934 were deported for liquidation in the methodical assembly line killing centers. 33,419 died in the Theresienstadt ghetto and 1,981 have never been accounted for and are presumed to have died.

Special Local Currency

The Nazi SS decided to have a special local currency for the Theresienstadt ghetto. It was concluded that the denominations be 1 Krone, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 Kronen with the notes to be in various colors with official government quality artwork, color and printing. The currency was to bear the date of January 1, 1943.

It is difficult to understand the twisted mentality and humor of the Nazi SS authorities who issued such currency bearing a design featuring Moses with the Ten Commandments, the star of David and the facsimile signature of Jakob Edelstein as the ghetto Jewish elder.

Through such currency, the Nazi SS placed Moses as a prominent Jew in Theresienstadt and mocked the Ten Commandments to the extent of violating them in almost every conceivable and inconceivable manner. These notes survive as a numismatic memorial to the thou-

sands of Jews who inhabited Theresienstadt, who died from inhuman treatment in Theresienstadt or who were later killed in the Nazi killing centers.

Reinhard Heydrich, who gave birth to the idea of the Theresienstadt ghetto, was born in Halle in Upper Saxony in 1904. He earned the name "The Hangman" while a deputy director of the Gestapo. At the age of 17 years he helped found the *Deutsche nationale Jugendbund*, a forerunner of Hitler's Youth Movement. He was killed by a partisan bomb in May 1942; in reprisal for his death more than 300 Czechs in the town of Lidice were slaughtered.

These notes are a gruesome reminder of the methodical inhumanity man is capable of inflicting on man. I hope that numismatists of the present and future will not have such notes produced by their generation in any part of the world.

Any communications pertaining to this article should be directed to Jack H. Fisher, 3123 Bronson Blvd., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008.

(Article first published in *The Shekel*.)

GHETTO THERESIENSTADT		1	
ARBEITSAUSWEIS		Trp. CV	Nr. 238
Name WEINSTEIN			
Vorname CHARLOTTE			
Geburtsdatum 13.08.1924		Geburtsort	
UBIKATION:			
Datum	Wohnt	Bestimmung d. Person	
15.07.1945			
Dieser Arbeitsausweis ist in den Personalausweis einzulegen			

Worker's identity card
for a young girl in Theresienstadt.

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY

Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Board, April 12, 1992
Maastricht

President Narbeth convened the meeting at 0930 in the Valkenberg Casino meeting room. Present were Immediate Past President Boling; Directors Burson, O'Grady, Pheatt, Spick, Steinberg, Turner, Verkooyen, and West; and ex-officio member Blackburn. Available, absent, and unexcused was Director Barlok. Also present were members Yasha Beresiner and Margaret Spick.

President Narbeth read a letter from Suresh Gupta to Vice President Reedy questioning Roy Spick's use of London Congress funds for personal expenses and accommodations at the London Congress and a letter from Gupta to Spick of November, 1991, covering the same issues. He then read his own response to Gupta stating that he had appointed Geoffrey Grant to audit the Congress accounts for the past several years and to make a recommendation regarding a proper disposition of Congress assets with regard to the personal expenses of the organizers. He noted that the Congress committees had approved the expenses each year, and that all others involved seemed to be satisfied with the situation as it exists, but that he had appointed the auditor to bring a fresh viewpoint to the issue. He also noted that this situation might not have arisen if the chapters had been making the reports to the General Secretary required of them in the bylaws.

Turner pointed out that there are a chairman and treasurer for both the Congress and the London Committee, and the issue seemed to depend partly on who was which each year. Pheatt added that this is an issue internal to the London Committee and should not be raised to I.B.N.S. board level for disposition. Beresiner added that in the situation that exists now either Gupta or Spick or both will end up leaving the Society, to no good end and the detriment of others involved. West stated that in 1987 Alan Black had been Congress chairman, and that all minutes books in his possession have been lost; nobody has returned them to the Society. Narbeth inquired as to whether West, when Chairman, had ever approved use of Congress funds for accommodations, and she said yes. O'Grady also acknowledged doing so for himself, with committee approval.

Burson observed that we have two issues here. With regard to the specific issues, the I.B.N.S. has a general interest, but the issues should be resolved within the London chapter, and should not be brought to the board. We should so communicate to Suresh Gupta. The second point is that the code of ethics covers individual member relations, and that is of more overall interest to the I.B.N.S. So, while we should tell Suresh and the London Chapter to try again to resolve the problems of accountability for Congress assets, we should also encourage the members involved to resolve their interpersonal issues between themselves. If the board handles the problems, there could likely be no "winners." Narbeth responded that this sounded reasonable and that the audit will bring out some of the issues.

Narbeth asked Spick if he wanted to speak at this time — Spick declined. Pheatt opined that certain "expenses" are a necessary element of running an organization. A long discussion followed with various members stating that Suresh should withdraw his letter and resubmit it in less offensive tone, and others feeling that his tone was not an issue and that it was more significant to have the London Committee resolve the substantive issues. Most felt that waiting to the October meeting would be too long to leave this pending. Burson said that he would bring it up at Memphis if not resolved by then. Beresiner volunteered to approach Gupta and ask him to withdraw the letter that offended Spick and write another (to which hopefully Spick would reply). Narbeth stressed that the reply would be through the auditor. The new letter from Gupta should be by the end of April and the audit report should be as soon as possible.

Burson said that he had some discipline cases to bring to the board at this meeting. The first dealt with life member #46 William J. Ulrich, convicted and jailed in the U.S.A. for extensive numismatic fraud. The bylaws at present only allow suspension for such circumstances, not expulsion (the long process must be used for expulsion). Burson proposed a change in the bylaws to allow more expeditious expulsion in such egregious cases. Steinberg, who was on the drafting committee for the present procedures, said that this was an obvious oversight and volunteered to head a committee to propose amendments at Memphis.

The second case dealt with Joseph Roman, DBA Knight Roman of Wroclaw, Poland. Several members have complained about not receiving notes for which they had paid. The board suspended Mr. Roman pending expulsion action to be taken at Memphis.

The third case dealt with Simon Abourjeily, who has received a large order from a member, paid in advance, but has not delivered, claiming financial reverses. Burson did not ask for action at this meeting but asked that notice be made to the membership that expulsion action will be requested at Memphis.

Burson's final item of business was to propose that the present complex and lengthy procedures for suspension and expulsion be revised to make it easier to take action against members who are especially blatant offenders. He presented a proposed change to be taken up at Memphis. Narbeth appointed Steinberg to examine the proposal and bring a suggested motion to Memphis. Boling pointed out that the notice would have to be in the hands of the board before the meeting in order for action to be taken there, else the action would have to wait until London in October.

Michael Turner reported the completion of the comprehensive index of the *I.B.N.S. Journal*, ready to be printed and distributed.

Roy Spick submitted an auction report, attached (transcribed from his holographic version).

Business being concluded, President Narbeth adjourned the meeting.

Minutes prepared by
Joseph E. Boling

The Best of I.B.N.S.

Editor, Lance K. Campbell

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Combined Accounts June 1, 1991

General Fund, U.S., W. H. Stickles	\$44,137.03
General Fund, U.K., S. Gupta, £7,728.31 @ 1.69	13,060.84
	<u>\$57,197.87</u>
Restricted Funds:	
Life Membership Fund, William H. Stickles	\$23,696.29
Publication Fund, Alfred Hortmann	13,358.56
Amon Carter Award Fund, William H. Stickles	2,794.30
Ten Uhl Memorial Fund, William H. Stickles	1,212.40
Chinese Banknote Collectors Society	962.13
	<u>\$42,023.68</u>
Total	\$99,221.55

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY

Combined Accounts June 1, 1992

General Fund, U.S., W. H. Stickles	\$41,316.64
General Fund, U.K., S. Gupta, £11,272.90 @ 1.7465	19,688.12
	<u>\$61,004.76</u>
Restricted Funds:	
Life Membership Fund, William H. Stickles	\$27,025.37
Publication Fund, Alfred Hortmann	12,553.36
Amon Carter Award Fund, William H. Stickles	2,889.11
Ten Uhl Memorial Fund, William H. Stickles	1,305.75
Chinese Banknote Collectors Society	1,036.21
	<u>\$44,809.80</u>
Total	\$105,814.56

I.B.N.S. Journal Index
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The I.B.N.S. Journal Index has been prepared and covers volumes 1-30. Our European Librarian Mike Turner is to be congratulated for undertaking this project. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy for free need only write:

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I.B.N.S. Membership June, 1991 through May 1992

New Members:	252
Reinstatements:	37
Drops:	134
Resignations:	16
Deceased:	
#14475 Andrew Kornafel	
#4290 Kim Bruseth	
#4348 John L. Rayl	
Net Gain in Membership:	136

I.B.N.S. Membership as of June 11, 1992

Honorary Life Members:	1
Life Members:	86
Junior Members:	69
Family Members:	27
Regular Members:	1948
Total:	2131

I.B.N.S. Membership by Country

Argentina	4	Laos	1
Australia	116	Lithuania	1
Austria	8	Luxembourg	4
Belgium	16	Macao	1
Bermuda	1	Malaysia	6
Bolivia	1	Malta	3
Brazil	19	Martinique	1
Bulgaria	2	Mauritius	1
Canada	103	Mexico	6
Chile	1	Monaco	1
China	3	Netherlands	36
Columbia	7	New Caledonia	1
Croatia	1	New Zealand	6
Cuba	2	Nicaragua	1
Cyprus	1	Norway	16
Czechoslovakia	12	Panama	2
Denmark	5	Philippines	2
Dominican Republic	2	Poland	8
Ecuador	4	Portugal	2
Egypt	3	Qatar	8
Estonia	1	Republic of Korea	1
Faroe Islands	2	Republic of China	6
Federal Republic of Germany	67	Russia	1
Fiji	1	Saudi Arabia	10
Finland	17	Singapore	15
France	36	Slovenia	1
Ghana	1	South Africa	4
Greece	3	Spain	13
Haiti	1	Sweden	12
Hong Kong	15	Switzerland	32
Hungary	2	Thailand	1
Iceland	3	Tonga	1
India	9	Turkey	26
Indonesia	11	U.K.	545
Iran	6	Ukraine	1
Ireland	9	United Arab Emirates	3
Israel	13	USA	768
Italy	57	Vanuatu	1
Ivory Coast	1	Venezuela	1
Japan	7	Yugoslavia	5
Kenya	2	Zimbabwe	2

Literary Awards

International Bank Note Society
Awards given in Memphis June,
1991:

The Fred Philipson Award

Weldon Burson
and

Robert Lahre
"The Many Varieties
of West African States
Bank Notes"

Michael Robinson
"Printed and Watermark Dates
on Bank of England and
Government of India Notes"

John Yarwood
"An Introduction
to World War II
British Military Currency
in North Africa"

Honourable Mentions:

Ian Fraser
"Broken Serial Numbers
on Scottish Banknotes,
Parts 1 and 2"

Kenneth M. MacKenzie
"Rare Paper (Currency) Tokens
used by the
Jewish Community
in Constantinople"

Ward Smith Award

Lance Campabell
"Bank Notes of the
Central Reserve Bank of China"

Barbara Mueller's article on "Whitehead,
Morris, and Co." (No. 3, page 30) is a
wonderful example of research and fol-
low-up prompted by a previous *Journal*
article.

Special tributes should be made to Adam
Hinman for his encouragement of the
hobby through our schools (No. 1, page
14), and to Mrs. Ruth Hill for her coercing
of past I.B.N.S. presidents to look back 30
years (No. 2, page 6).

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July 30	"Nineteenth Century Bank of England" by Pam West	Auctioneer: Richard Lobel
August 27	"Scottish Bank Notes" by Terry Moyce	Auctioneer: Brian Ascroft
October 1	Cheese and Wine Party by the Courtesy of Coincraft Election of 1993 Congress Chairman	Auctioneer: Claire Lobel.
October 29	"Chinese Bank Notes" by Colin Narbeth	Auctioneer: Simon Narbeth
November 26	"My Interest in Bank Notes" by Michael Cannan	Auctioneer: Ernie Brooks

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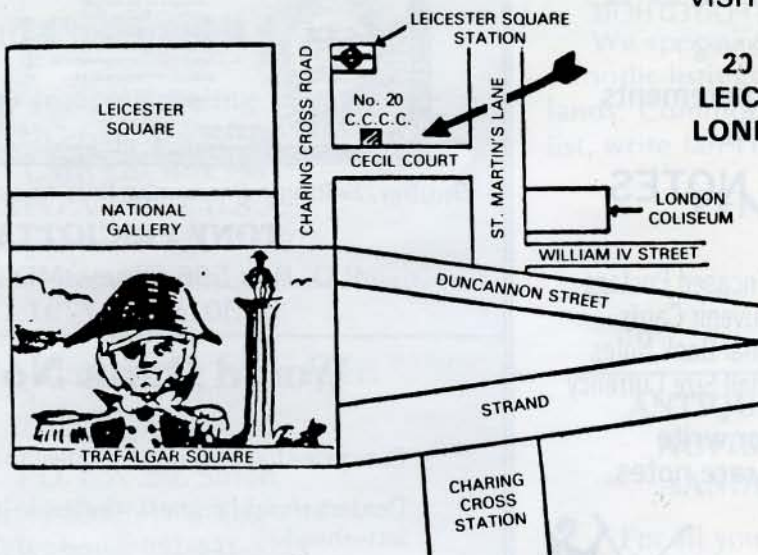
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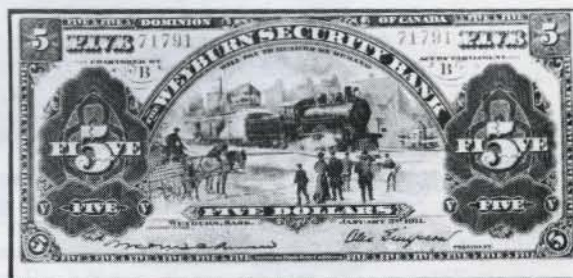
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